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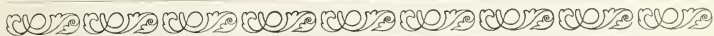
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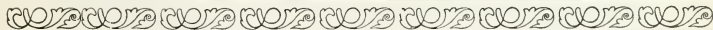




# Advance



June, 1913



To  
Prof. William Wood Parsons, '72  
President of A. S. N. S., 1885—

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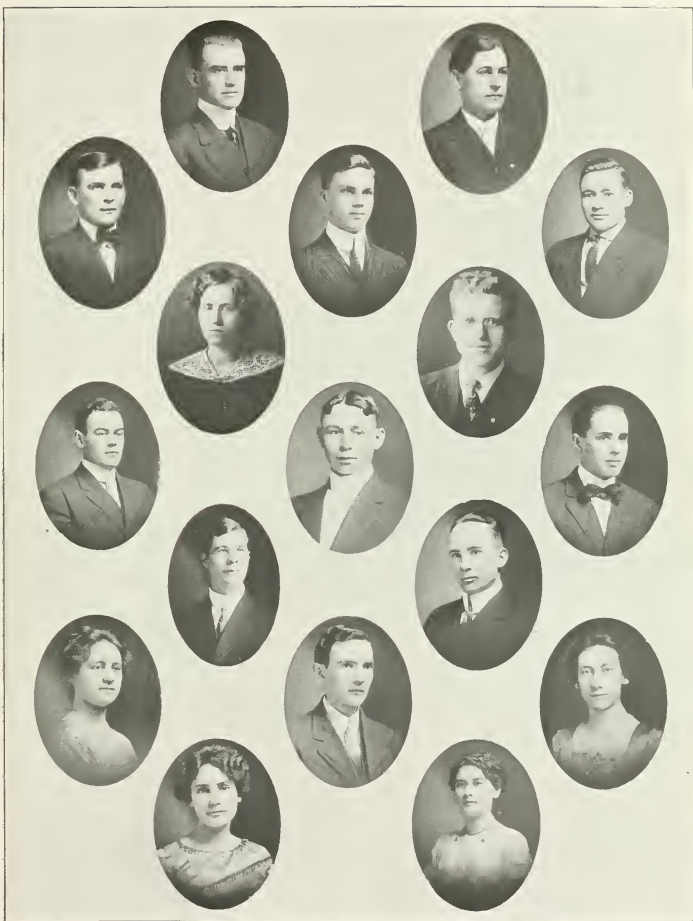
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# Indiana's Normal

Words by PROF. CURRY.

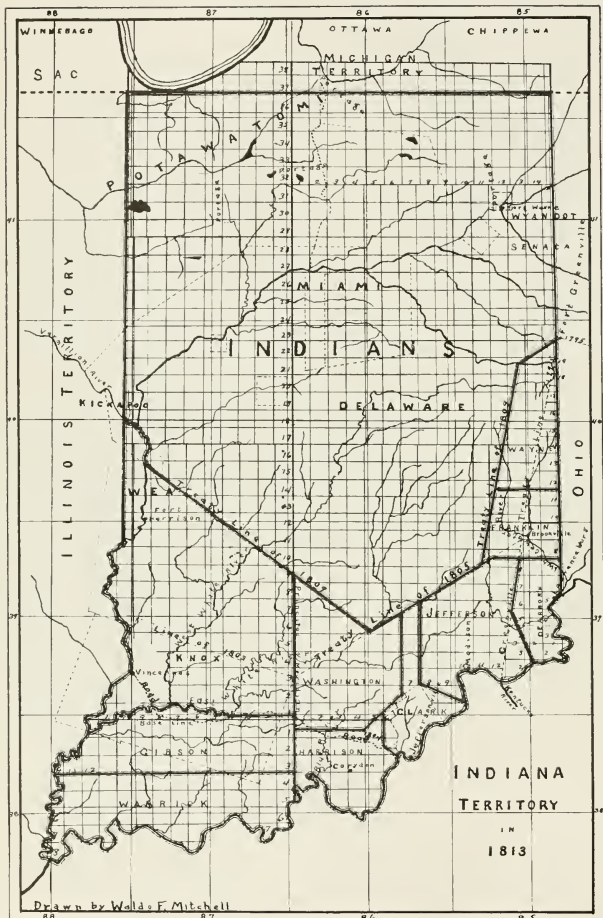
1. Out up - on the swell - ing breez - es, Let our voic - es ring,  
2. In - di - an - a's wind - swept reach - es, Farms and for - ests fair,  
3. Heart and hand we pledge for - ev - er, Thy great work to do,

As to thee, our Al - ma Ma - ter, Heart - felt prais - e we sing.  
No - ble com - mon - wealth our Fath - ers Gave in - to our care.  
And may all thy la - ter chil - dren Find our la - bors true.

## CHORUS.

In - di - an - a's dear State Nor - mal, Friends and com - rades true,

Though the years to come may part us, Hail, all hail to you.



## Indiana—One Hundred Years Ago

### HOSTILITIES ON THE FRONTIER.

IN the Indiana Territory House Records occurs the following entry for February, 11, 1813: "Whereas, the hostile disposition of the Indians, and the danger to which the village of Vincennes is thereby subjected, and for the preservation of the public acts and the records of the territory in this, our perilous situation, make it necessary that the seat of government of the territory should be removed to a place where the archives of the state and the claims of individuals should not be endangered."

A few days after the House adopted the preamble above, together with a resolution to remove the capital from Vincennes, the *Western Sun* at Vincennes published the following: "It again becomes our duty to record the melancholy news of the murder of three more of our fellow citizens by the Indians. \* \* \* In the course of the present week there has not been less than 15 or 20 horses stolen from the neighborhood."

It had been just fifty years since King George III issued a proclamation forbidding his subjects in America to cross the ridge of the Alleghanies, to enter the fertile valleys beyond. In those fifty years the frontier line of white settlement had been transposed. The tide of settlers had reached the mountain passes, and had flowed through these gateways to Tennessee and Kentucky. Again the tide had set in across the Ohio and down this river until the whole north bank of the river was occupied by white settlements. Time and again the whites had met the red men around the council fires and had impelled them to barter away their lands. Yet not always by peaceful methods, for the Indians fought every inch of the way, trying to save their hunting grounds,

their fishing brooks, and their plots of growing corn. This is a romantic period, and full of heroic adventure. The names of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Lewis Wetzel, and scores of others take similar places in the early history of the trans-Allegheny region that the name of Miles Standish fills in the history of Plymouth, or that of Romulus in the history of Rome. The net results of the period is that the frontier line advanced north from the Ohio, and in 1813 the Indians were again taking their stand against the whites.

Indiana had grown from one county with two settlements in 1800 to a territory with a representative government and ten counties in 1813. (See map.) The settlements had arranged themselves in the form of a crescent, resting upon the Ohio, the eastern tip being near the site of Richmond, and the western tip near the site of Terre Haute. Kentuckians had been crossing the Ohio into the territory and other Southerners had found their way through Cumberland Gap and down the Ohio to seek their fortunes in the land of promise. Pennsylvania had joined the tide drifting down the Ohio, and other settlers from the new state of Ohio had helped to settle up the Whitewater basin. Settlements were pushing toward the interior when the Indian hostilities in 1811 brought a halt to the advance of the frontier line which began so decidedly following the land sales in 1806 and 1807.

### TECUMTHA.

There were various reasons why Tecumtha went on the warpath in 1811, and the most of these causes operated in instigating the Indians against the settlers in Indiana from 1812-1815. There had been little, if any, open hostilities toward the whites since the treaty

<sup>1</sup>*Western Sun*, March 20, 1813.

which Wayne negotiated with the various tribes in 1795. Neither Tecumtha nor his father signed that treaty, neither of them being tribal chiefs, but by it the Indians were to give up claim to the southern half of Ohio, which was Tecumtha's home. He was of Shawnee parentage, and this tribe was not granted any home after being pushed out of Ohio. The various tribes in that council tried to get Wayne to divide the country north and west of the treaty line among the Indians, but this he refused to do. Consequently, the Shawnee and other Ohio tribes were thrust back upon the western Indians and were compelled either to fight for homes or to beg the hospitality of their allies. The Shawnee and Delaware rested in southern Indiana and Illinois, where Little Turtle, head chief of the Miami, and leader of the allied tribes against Harmon, St. Clair, and Wayne in succession, had allowed them to found their homes. In 1803 began a series of treaties in which great tracts of land in Indiana and Illinois were ceded to the whites. Although nine Shawnee chiefs signed the treaty in 1795, only two signed the treaty in 1803. In the series of treaties which followed, the Shawnee were not even consulted. It was clear to Tecumtha that his tribe was rapidly being dispossessed of its homes, while it was not being treated with the same consideration that some of the other tribes were. Consequently, there was general dissatisfaction in the tribe, and among other tribes as well. The climax came in 1809, when Harrison, following the western desire for expansion, and with the president's permission, negotiated two large cessions in Indiana. (See map.) Harrison consulted the Delaware, Potawatomi and Miami, but again the Shawnee were not included. Tecumtha and other warriors thought that these treaties were being made by *chiefs* who received especial favor from the United States government. He would do away with the *tribal basis* of Indian government, and establish a *republican*

*confederacy* of all the tribes, from Canada to Florida. In this confederacy, the *warriors*, and not merely the chiefs, would control the policy of the tribes. No tribe could cede away land without the consent of all the tribes. This was the grandest conception of Indian polity that any Indian ever planned.

Tecumtha took advantage of the Indians congregating around his brother, the Prophet and Magician, and was inciting them to action.



WALDO F. MITCHELL, '10, C. C., '12  
Author of "Indiana—One Hundred Years Ago"

Indians from all the Northwest visited the Prophet's town on the Tippecanoe river. By the spring of 1810 the dissatisfaction of the Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi had become so great that they defied the government by refusing to accept the annuity of salt which had been pledged to the Indians in 1803. Harrison tried to quiet the Indians, and Tecumtha met him at Vincennes in a famous conference, but all to no purpose. The Indians grew bolder and more defiant under the leadership of Tecumtha and the teachings of the Prophet.<sup>2</sup>

The condition at the beginning of 1811 is stated by Lossing as follows: "Emissaries sent

<sup>2</sup>Dawson, *Harrison*; Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe*; Lossing, *War of 1812*; Dunn, *True Indian Stories*; U. S. Statutes, VII.

out by the British authorities in Canada fanned the flame of discontent; and Elliott, the old enemy of the Americans, still living near Malden (across the river below Detroit), observing symptoms of impending war between the United States and Great Britain, was again wielding a potent influence over the chiefs of the tribes in the Northwest. Their resources, as well as privileges, were curtailed. Napoleon's continental system touched even the savage of the wilderness. It clogged and almost closed the chief markets for his furs, and the prices were so low that Indian hunters found it difficult to purchase their usual necessities from the traders. At the beginning of 1811 the Indians were ripe for any enterprise that promised them relief and independence."

The Indians, thus aroused, began stealing horses, plundering houses, and committing similar deeds, thus creating general alarm along the border settlements. In the meantime Harrison had called out the militia and had secured regular troops to help chastise the Indians. He started with his army of twenty-four companies for the Prophet's town, stopping to build Fort Harrison, about two miles north of Terre Haute. By October 28, the fort was completed, and the next day the main body of troops moved on toward Tippecanoe. Harrison defeated Tecumtha and his Indian allies November 7, burned the village, and soon returned to Vincennes. This defeat however, did not alleviate the dissatisfaction of the Indians.

#### BRITISH WAR.

Congress declared war against Great Britain June 19, 1812. On August 16, Hull surrendered Detroit. The preceding day, the Potawatomi, who had been killing and harassing in the neighborhood of Fort Dearborn (Chicago), treacherously slew the garrison, together with the women and children inmates of that post, as they were vacating the post to retreat to Fort Wayne. The British and Indians then planned to make a general attack on the fron-

tier posts and settlements. The Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Ottawa, Shawnee, and less powerful tribes readily listened to a union and confederation of the tribes to drive back the approaching white settlements. The hostiles began to gather about Fort Wayne in August, and made attacks upon the few isolated settlers in the vicinity. A scalping party of Shawnees destroyed the "Pigeon Roost Settlement," about twenty-five miles north of Jeffersonville. The same day some settlers at Fort Harrison were killed, and on the 4th a general attack was made upon that fort. It was with great difficulty that the garrison, aided by the women and children, all under the leadership of Captain Zachary Taylor, was able to defend the place successfully. The next day the Indians made a series of attacks upon Fort Wayne. In one of these attacks they used their cunning by bluffing the garrison with "Quaker guns." These were hollow logs fitted up as cannon. However, these "guns" caused greater injury to the Indians than to the whites, for when fired the "cannon" burst their bands.

As the attacks of the hostiles began to thicken the outlying settlements of whites were deserted, and the settlers retreated to more thickly settled regions, where block houses were built for protection. Men that could be spared joined the army to help in repelling the attacks. Back from the frontier line wherever there was little danger from Indians, immigration and settlement continued quite rapidly. The southern part of the Twelve Mile Tract (purchase of 1809, just west of the Greenville Treaty Line) filled up rapidly with settlers.<sup>3</sup> Other settlers, instead of pushing farther into the interior to settle along the frontier, or perhaps to squat on the Indian lands, now broke into the wilderness farther down the Ohio. People began to settle in small numbers on Little Pigeon Creek, where heretofore there had been only scattered settlements. The greater number of these came from Kentucky.<sup>4</sup> Squatters and settlers began

<sup>3</sup>*Niles Register*, July 4, 1818, P. 318.

<sup>4</sup>*Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties* (1885), P. 21.

to take out land in the ranges just west of the Second Principal Meridian" (See map.) This same year, 1812, Hugh McGary made the first permanent settlement at the site of Evansville.<sup>5</sup> Thus, the reaction on the frontier and the increased immigration, began to concentrate settlements more in the older regions—regions in great part which were little settled.

Since 1807 the lands in Indiana had been on sale at three land offices—namely, Cincinnati, established in 1800; Vincennes, established in 1804, and Jeffersonville, established in 1807. In 1812 the land sales at these offices decreased. The lands were sold in minimum tracts of 160 acres each at a minimum price of \$2.00 an acre. Supposing that for each 160-acre tract sold at Vincennes in 1812, one family settled in the Vincennes district (all of Indiana west of the Second Principal Meridian and part of Illinois), then about twenty-four families settled in the district; and about one hundred and eighty-four families would have settled in the Jeffersonville District. In 1811 the number would have been somewhat greater. Not every family of settlers, however, bought land of the government, so the land sales cannot be used to determine precisely the number of new settlements.

The war along the Canadian border continued half heartedly. Governor Harrison was given command of the Army of the Northwest, while John Gibson acted as governor of Indiana Territory. The Indians along the Wabash, as has been seen, became so threatening that the legislature decided to move the government from Vincennes. In his message to the legislature, February 2, 1813, acting Governor Gibson referred to the frontier dangers as follows: "At your last assemblage (November 11, 1811), our political horizon seemed clear, our infant territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur: our population was highly flattering: our citizens were becoming pros-

perous and happy, and security dwelt everywhere, even on our frontiers. But alas! the scene has changed \* \* \* The aborigines, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. They have drawn the scalping knife and raised the towahawk, and shouts of savage fury are heard at our thresholds. Our frontiers are now wiles, and our inner settlements have become frontiers."

The war was not yet supported very enthusiastically in the territory. Gibson lamented the lack of patriotism shown by the men, and urged that a better spirit be shown to meet the attacks of the enemies, and to carry the war into the enemies' camps. The following advertisement in the *Western Sun*, January 30, 1813, illustrates one of the difficulties in keeping a frontier army together.

"TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

"DESERTED from Fort Harrison, on the 3rd of December, 1812,

William A[———]  
a private soldier of the United States Army,  
aged 21 years. \* \* \*

Desertions were frequent, especially when the campaigns were extended, so the problem of discipline was raised to a maximum.

About a week after Gibson addressed the legislature on the poor support given the army, the people of the Northwest, and, in fact of all the United States, were shocked at the following awful news from the commanding general:

"HEADQUARTERS

"Camp on Carrying Creek, fifteen miles from the Rapids of the Maumee River. January 24, 1813.

"My Dear Sir (Governor Shelby of Kentucky), \* \* \* The greater part of Col. Wells's regiment U. S. infantry, and 5th regiment Kentucky infantry, and Allen's rifle regi. under the immediate orders of General Win-

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, P. 537.

<sup>6</sup>Vanderburg County, (1839) P. 94.

<sup>7</sup>Western Sun, (Vincennes) Feb. 6, 1813.

chester, have been cut to pieces by the enemy, or taken prisoners. Great as the calamity is, I still hope that as far as it relates to the objects of the campaign, it is not irreparable.

“WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

“His excellency, Gov. Shelby.”

Most probably the news of this defeat of Winchester's army was the immediate factor in causing the capital to be moved from Vincennes, to Corydon, for the legislature acted at the time of receiving the news.

#### IMMIGRATION DURING THE WAR.

In spite of the continued hostility and the unfortunate campaigns on the northern border, the settlements in 1813 increased. Although land sales very materially decreased in Ohio during this year, in Indiana they increased about 57% at Jeffersonville, over the preceding year, and about 35% at Vincennes. At Jeffersonville the sales were the greatest they had ever been, and at Vincennes greater than in any previous year except in 1807, when the great sales began. Purchases continued to be made where there was little danger from Indian attacks. The new town of Rising Sun, in Dearborn County (now Ohio County, since 1844), was laid out by a planter who had come from Maryland a few years previously.<sup>9</sup> On March 2, 1813, the first tree was cleared away for the building of the town of New Albany.<sup>10</sup> Farther west great changes were taking place. Knox County was the largest county in the territory, and until 1807 had been the most populous part of the territory. Ever since Indiana had been erected into a territory, and even before, immigrants had been settling in the Wabash basin, both above and below White river. Others had made clearings in the basins of the two White rivers. Still others had settled along the old “Buffalo Trace,” which led from Louisville to Vincennes. These settlements become more frequent after the passage of the slavery act, and the opening up of more lands

for settlement in 1805. By 1813 these settlements had increased enough, largely because Indian hostilities prevented settlements on the border, that the legislature felt justified in erecting two new counties, out of the southern part of Knox County. (See map.) Warrick County was to contain all west of the Principal Meridian and south of the line between townships three and four south. Gibson County was north of Warrick County.<sup>11</sup>

#### COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Commerce and navigation began to assume greater importance. The farmers took their flour, corn, whiskey, and meats to New Orleans by flatboat, just as Lincoln did later. In order to facilitate navigation on Whitewater river, the legislature declared that stream navigable from the Ohio state line up the river, and its west branch to the three forks. The county courts in the various counties through which the river ran were instructed to lay the river off into divisions, and to appoint an overseer over each division. These overseers were to call out the men to clear the river for navigation, just as they were called out to work the roads.<sup>12</sup>

This legislature also passed an act regulating exportation. It provided for the inspection of flour, beef, and pork that were packed for shipment. A barrel of beef or pork should contain 200 pounds, and should be branded, “Indiana Territory, Mess Beef,” “Prime Beef,” “Mess Pork,” and “Prime Pork,” according as it was first or second grade. A barrel of flour should contain 196 pounds, and should be branded “superfine,” “fine,” or “middlings,” according as it was of first, second, or third quality.<sup>13</sup>

Later in the year the legislature cut off the northern part of Harrison County and erected a new county—Washington. Thus in one year three new counties were erected, making the total number ten.

<sup>9</sup>*Western Sun*, Feb. 13, 1813.

<sup>10</sup>*Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland Counties* (1885) P. 356.

<sup>11</sup>*Ind. Hist. Disc.*, I. No. 4, P. 6.  
(Wis. Hist. Lib.)

<sup>12</sup>*Territorial Laws*, 1813, P. 67.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, P. 4.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, P. 58.



## HOSTILITIES LESSEN, 1814.

In the later part of the year Perry won his famous victory on Lake Erie, and a little later Harrison defeated the British at the River Thames. The war was then transferred farther east, to the Niagara frontier, but Indian hostilities continued on the Indiana border. On the western border, along the Wabash, hostilities continued till the end of 1815. Occasionally murders were reported, and stock was frequently run off. The *Western Sun*, August 14, 1814, stated that a number of horses had recently been stolen from Busseron Creek, north of Vincennes, and that near Fort Harrison thirty-two horses and a large number of cattle had been stolen by the Indians.

On the eastern border of Indiana, along the upper branches of the Whitewater and East White River, the settlers began to feel secure about the middle of the year 1814.<sup>14</sup> The British war had not yet ceased, so this cessation of Indian hostilities on the eastern frontier may have been due to the treaty of peace and alliance which Cass, Harrison, and Shelby negotiated with the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi and Kickapoo, July 22, 1814. This treaty was made in pursuance of a letter from the War Department, instructing those officers to ally the Indians to the United States against Great Britain. It was signed by 112 Indians, including the three head chiefs of the Wyandot, Delaware, and Shawnee tribes—all three of whom signed the treaty negotiated by Wayne in 1795. It might be added that the United States later granted about all of these signers individual grants of land in Ohio.

## SPECULATION BEGINS.

As hostilities ceased in the eastern part of the territory in 1814, settlers came in in great numbers. On the seaboard, times were dull, the coast was blockaded, taxes were high, and the currency was in disorder. Neither was agriculture flourishing, so there began a flow of

emigration westward that threatened to depopulate some of the eastern states. The legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina lamented this great exodus of their people.<sup>15</sup> Dearborn County received a goodly share of the emigrants, including some New Englanders.<sup>16</sup> The additions of population to this county were such as to warrant the formation of a new county, Switzerland, out of Jefferson and Dearborn Counties, with about the same boundaries as at present.<sup>17</sup> The main settlements of Switzerland County were those of the Swiss colonists who had settled there in 1802, to start the culture of grapes. Vevay, which had been laid out in 1813, was made the county seat. It was only a collection of huts, but it began a period of rapid growth.<sup>18</sup>

Farther down the Ohio, the town of Evansville was laid out, and the lots were put on sale. The site for this future city was described as having "an excellent harbor for boats, and as to situation, it is perhaps surpassed by none in the western country." The proprietor thought he could see its advantages for inland trade. He predicted that the time was "not distant when merchants and traders will from economy, transport their goods across from Evansville to Princeton and Vincennes, in preference to the circuitous route of the Ohio and Wabash rivers." However, the town did not grow much during the next two decades. There was another town advertised a few miles from Evansville as being a possible center for the inland trade.<sup>19</sup> The settlements along this part of the Ohio had been so much augmented by the middle of 1814, that the legislature which met in August, erected two new counties out of Warrick. Posey was between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and Perry was just west of the Principal Meridian. Warrick was between these two counties.<sup>20</sup>

With the increasing immigration, the land sales increased greatly. At Vincennes the increase was 245%, and at Jeffersonville it was

<sup>14</sup>*State Pioneer Convention*, Oct. 2, 1878, P. 382. (Indianapolis.)

<sup>15</sup>McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV, P. 232.

<sup>16</sup>Matthews, L. K., *Expressions of New England*, P. 201.

<sup>17</sup>*Territorial Laws*, 1814, P. 30.

<sup>18</sup>McMaster, IV, P. 385.

<sup>19</sup>*Western Sun*, July 2; Sept. 24, 1814.

<sup>20</sup>*Territorial Laws*, 1814, P. 18.



130%. The sales at Jeffersonville still remained about three and one-half times the sales at Vincennes, thus showing that the greater part of the settlers was stopping in the eastern part of the territory. Farther east, the sales at the Cincinnati office were also great.<sup>21</sup>

#### CURRENCY AND BANKING.

With the rise in the sales of lands arose also the demand for more money. There were no banks in the territory in which the government could deposit the money collected at the land offices, so this money was taken east for depositing, thus draining coin from the west. The people of the west bought more goods of the east than the east bought of the west, so the balance must be paid the east in money. These two drains upon the supply of money in the west was so great that the people of the west were badly in need of some form of money. They saw that the easiest way to get money was to create banks, which could make money as fast as printers could print the bills. So, the legislature which met for the first time at the new capital at Corydon, in the summer of 1814, chartered two banks, the Vincennes Bank and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Madison, the seat of Jefferson County. This last bank was to prove a boon to the farmers in the community, and it aided the merchants in their transactions with New Orleans and the east.<sup>22</sup>

There were now three main ways in which money was secured for investments. The campaigns in the west had brought a good deal of money to this region, as the contractors and merchants were paid for furnishing supplies for the army. The continual stream of immigration brought in money to invest. The banks could issue paper money almost without limit. Consequently, a period of active speculation in town lots began. During the year 1815, proprietors of various towns along White river and the Wabash advertised their towns for sale. Although the Indians still were hostile along

the Wabash, the town of Carlisle on the Buseron, north of Vincennes, was advertised for sale as being in the midst of a flourishing settlement.<sup>23</sup> For the next few years, speculation was so extensive that in 1819 the president of the Vincennes bank wrote: "Our banking capital, here in the west, is all tied up in city improvements, and there is none to move our produce."<sup>24</sup>

#### PEACE RESTORED—EFFECT.

In the first part of 1815 it became known in the west that peace had been decided upon between United States and Great Britain. With the return of peace, great quantities of cheap English goods were put upon the American market. The New England goods, too, found again a ready market in the west. By the middle of the year the Vincennes merchants had laid in a "handsome assortment of New England cotton cloths."<sup>25</sup> The whole country bought more goods than the needs and demands of the consumers warranted.

With the return of peace, immigration into Indiana increased. In his message, December 1, 1815, Governor Posey said: "Our emigration which is rapidly populating our fertile lands, in a little time will enable us to be admitted into the political family of the union, as an independent state. Permit me to recommend to the legislature the propriety as well as the justice of imposing as moderate taxes on the emigrants to this territory, as may be compatible to the public interest. Most of them have moved from a great distance, at a considerable expense. They have to encounter many difficulties in opening their farms for cultivation, before they can derive a support, much more a profit from them; and consequently their ability will be lessened from contributing largely for a short time to the public exigencies."<sup>26</sup> This document expresses the essence of settlers' troubles—getting on a paying basis after expending so much of their limited capital to get to the new country and to pay for their farms.

<sup>21</sup>*Senate Doc.*, Cong. 39, Sess. 1, Doc. 41, P. 67ff.

<sup>22</sup>Posey, *L. State Banking in Indiana*, P. 221ff.

<sup>23</sup>*Western Sun*, June 29, 1815.

<sup>24</sup>*Amer. State Papers, Finance*, III, P. 734.

<sup>25</sup>*Western Sun*, April 8, 1815.

<sup>26</sup>*Niles Register*, IX, P. 351.

It took most of the first year to get a small clearing made. Even on prairie land, it was a great task to get the sod broken and the soil subduced for the planting. Labor was scarce, and there was little money to pay for that which was available. All of these factors, together with many others, made the task of forming a new settlement a difficult one. The capital of the west was thus used up in getting started and in investments, so that there was little left to use in getting crops to a market. It was well that the territory made the taxes as light as possible.

In the meantime the ferries across the Ohio, and the roads leading north from them had not been idle. Kentuckians had been crossing the Ohio at Henderson, and settling in Posey and Warrick Counties, and the western part of Gibson County. Another road led toward the interior from the crossing at Rockport. Farther up the Ohio, another road led north from the crossing at Blue river, into Washington and Harrison Counties.<sup>27</sup> By 1815 enough settlers had followed this route and other routes to justify the formation of two new counties. Orange County was to consist of the territory from twelve miles west of the Principal Meridian to eight miles east, and north of Perry and Harrison Counties to the Indian boundary line of 1809. Jackson County was to lie east of Orange, west of range eight east, and north of the Muskatauck, to the Indian country. Both of these counties were in the basin of East White river.<sup>28</sup>

#### STATEHOOD.

The legislature followed the suggestion of the governor, and petitioned congress to be allowed to pass into statehood. This petition stated that the inhabitants were "principally composed of emigrants from every part of the union, and as various in their customs and sentiments as in their persons." However, Southerners still predominated in numbers, especially in the southern and western parts.

The petition asked for an enumeration, which was taken. This census showed a total population of 63,897—more than the 60,000 necessary to pass to statehood. This census also revealed the fact that the population was pushing toward the interior, and away from the Ohio. In the Whitewater basin, Wayne and Franklin Counties (see map): Randolph had not yet been erected), neither of which touched the Ohio, contained a larger population than Dearborn, Switzerland and Jefferson, by 30%. The three counties, Posey, Warrick and Perry, all on the Ohio (practically same territory as comprised Warrick in 1813), did not have a combined population equal to any one of the interior counties. Of all the eight counties on the Ohio, only Clark and Harrison had a population equal to the interior counties. More than 71% of the population was east of the Second Principal Meridian. The line between ranges five and six east would have divided the population into two almost equal groups. About one-third of the population was in the three counties, Clark, Harrison and Washington. In this census the newly erected counties were counted as part of the original counties out of which they were formed. This census showed two regions more densely populated than any others—the upper Whitewater and the region west and northwest of Jeffersonville, about the new capital, Corydon.<sup>29</sup>

The petition asking for statehood also asked that 7% of the moneys received for the sales of public lands be granted the new state to be used as it saw fit. When Ohio became a state it was provided that 2% of the sales should be devoted to the building of the National Road within the state, and 3% be given to internal improvements and education, but Indiana asked for more. However, she got only the 5%.

It was also asked that Section 16 in each township be granted the state for school purposes; that in counties where Section 16 had already been disposed of, other lands be given instead; that township 2 S. of R. 11 W. be

<sup>27</sup>Cockrum, *Pioneer History of Indiana*, P. 136.

<sup>28</sup>*Territorial Laws*, 1815, P. 3; P. 57.

<sup>29</sup>Census of 1816, in Cockrum, *Pioneer Hist.*, P. 390.

granted for an academy; and that a township be given for a college. All of these school lands were granted the state, on the condition that purchasers of public lands should be free from taxation on the land purchased for five years after the purchase. Saline lands (lands about salt wells), not to exceed thirty-six sections, were granted the state, and four sections were granted the state for a site for a capital.<sup>30</sup> The state boundary was extended ten miles farther north.

#### SETTLERS' RIGHTS.

One of the reasons given for asking as much as 7% of the proceeds of the lands was that the settlers had endured many dangers and hardships to found settlements in this wilderness, as a consequence of which the government lands were enhanced in value. It was thought that this fact would justify the settlers in asking for a large per cent. of the sales. These settlers had political theories almost as acute as those of the French philosophers, although they were never displayed unless the pioneers thought their rights were being interfered with. At the latter part of 1815, some of the settlers and squatters thought the general government was interfering with their rights. For about seven years the boundary of the Indian country in Indiana had been stationary, but the frontier line of settlement had moved onward, and many squatters could be found on Indian soil, where they had no legal right to be. So, on December 15, 1815, the United States executive, through the proper official, issued a proclamation ordering all such squatters to remove from such locations, and he gave the military officers orders to remove them. A storm of protests ensued, but it seems that perhaps a majority of the squatters did not take the proclamation seriously. However, one editorial writer under the name of "Farmers' and Patriots' Rights," vigorously asserted the rights of the squatters, and manifested the high patriotism (!) shown by them as they "kept in awe for the last three years, a savage foe, whose tomahawks and

scalping knives would otherwise have glittered in our houses. \* \* \* Are they," he said, "when danger has ceased to threaten, to be called *uninformed* or *evil disposed* and ordered off the land their presence alone has heretofore secured?" This writer maintained that the pre-emption laws passed at various times by congress were as surely violations of the law for preventing squatters from settling on Indian lands as settling there was a violation. He argued further that the president had transcended his power in applying the law, inasmuch as the law required thirty days' notice before the settlers could be removed. He continued: "Can it be contended that when congress and the United States executive set an act at defiance, that the people should not?" His final argument was that such a policy of removal would injure the territory by weakening the frontier, by taking away those daring men who had been keeping back the Indians.<sup>31</sup> Force is given these arguments when it is remembered that because of the recent hostilities, many of the settlers could not pay the final or fourth annual installment on their farms which they had purchased from the government. Upon this failure to make the final payment, the settlers were obliged to forfeit their farms back to the government, thus losing what they had already paid down. Such losses during the hostilities were comparatively great, running up to several thousand dollars. In 1813 more than half as much land reverted to the government as was bought. The same persons who were obliged to lose money because of the hostilities were the men who had been engaged in protecting the frontier—which protection enabled the government to sell the lands at better advantage. These losses helped to unify the settlers in their expression of what they called their rights.

#### RUSH TO THE WABASH, 1816.

By the summer of 1816 the lands along the Wabash (as far north as Clinton), and inland for many miles east of the Wabash, were sur-

<sup>30</sup>*Western Sun*, Jan. 27, 1816.

<sup>31</sup>*Western Sun*, Jan. 27; Feb. 23, 1816.

veyed, and put on sale at Vincennes.<sup>22</sup> Troops and travellers had passed over these lands, and had sent far and wide glowing accounts of the lands along the Wabash. All the west had heard of the prairies about Fort Harrison. Indian hostilities had ceased the preceding year, and the territory's becoming a state advertised the new region all the more. So a great flood of emigration started toward the west, and a large, part of it turned into the Wabash basin. In one day, fifty wagons crossed the Muskingum at Zanesville, Ohio, all bound west.<sup>23</sup> Indiana afforded cheaper lands than Ohio, so the tide of settlers flowed over and around Ohio to settle on the Wabash, and the lower White river. It is said that 42,000 came to Indiana in 1816.<sup>24</sup> The land sales increased enormously at Vincennes. In 1815 the sales there had been only 30% as great as at Jeffersonville, but in 1816, although at Jeffersonville the sales increased 30%, the sales at Vincennes were greater than at the other office—in fact, they had increased 425%.<sup>25</sup> Many people came down the Ohio, others crossed over from Kentucky, but the majority came overland. They came in all manner of ways. Joseph Liston came from Ohio to Vigo County, bringing his family with him. He put his household goods on one horse, and placed his two boys on top of the goods. His wife rode the other horse and carried the youngest child, while another was tied on behind her. Mr. Liston walked behind. This was but a type of the immigrant family daily arriving on the Wabash.<sup>26</sup> A study of the immigration to Vigo County shows that the majority of the permanent settlers were from Kentucky, Ohio, New York, and North Carolina. The nativity of neighboring counties was similar, except that the Quakers from North Carolina were a more prominent element in the early settlements.

Speculation in towns continued for the next two years. Richmond and Terre Haute, and many other towns were laid out in 1816, and

their lots were advertised for sale. In one day, \$21,000 worth of lots were sold at Terre Haute. The best lands about Fort Harrison were quickly sold at five to ten dollars per acre. During the fall of 1816, 906 tracts of 160 acres each were sold in the Vincennes district.<sup>27</sup> Speculation was playing a good part in the sales. By the middle of 1818, Daviess, Sullivan, Pike, Jennings, Dubois, Randolph, Ripley, Scott, Vanderburg, Spencer, Crawford, Vigo, and Monroe Counties had been erected. There were in all twenty-eight counties where there were ten counties five years before, and by the end of 1818 Owen and Fayette Counties had been erected.

#### FRUITS OF GROWTH AND SPECULATION.

Indiana had been enjoying a period of unusual growth and prosperity since 1814, but this prosperity was more apparent than real. Bad banking, excessive speculation, and a misuse of credit had brought on conditions that were to check the growth of the western states. The president of the State Bank of Indiana, in a letter, dated January 9, 1819, and addressed from Vincennes to the secretary of the United States treasury, stated the condition as follows:

"The present situation of the western people is distressing; they cannot get for their produce one dollar of the kind of money that will be received in payment of their debts to the United States. It is not for want of a sufficient quantity of produce that the western people do not pay their debts, but for want of system in bringing the products of their labor to its proper market. The banks of the United States west of the mountains issue but few notes, and these few are immediately collected by the merchants and sent eastward. The state banks of the western country have generally perverted the system of banking, and, instead of encouraging and fostering those who were employed in collecting and exporting the pro-

<sup>22</sup>See Map in *Auditor's Report*, 1892 (Indiana), p. 276.

<sup>23</sup>*Niles Register*, Nov. 23, 1816, p. 208.

<sup>24</sup>McMaster, V, p. 159.

<sup>25</sup>*Senate Doc.*, Cong. 39, Sess. 1, Doc. 41, p. 67, ¶

<sup>26</sup>Beckwith, *Vigo County*, p. 464.

<sup>27</sup>David Thomas's *Travels*; *Niles Register*, Oct. 12, 1816, p. 107; *Western Sun*, Oct. 5; Nov. 9, 1816.

duce from which their country derives its wealth, they have built up their capital in cities and towns, from which they may, perhaps, derive the interest of their money, but cannot again withdraw their funds, at least for a long time. ○ ○ ○ ○ 733

An English farmer living near Princeton stated the economic and social condition as seen through the eyes of an *Englishman*. He said: "Money cannot be gained by cultivation. There is no certain good market; farm produce may, perhaps, be sold at some price, but you cannot get your money of the cheats and scum of society who live here."<sup>50</sup> Both of these men saw the real cause of the depression of 1819, and all the Westerners felt it keenly.

Economic distress was felt quite generally in 1818. Lands had been bought on four years' credit, so nearly all the purchasers were in debt to their neighbors or to the banks. Indiana passed a law in 1818 for the execution of the estates of insolvent debtors. This seemed to be a fair law, but it naturally worked hardships on the debtors, who could get no sound money with which to pay their debts. During the seven years following the expiration of the first United States Bank in 1811, there was a period of reckless banking. A great many state and private banks had sprung up, and these had quite generally issued several times as much paper money as they could redeem. James Flint, a judicious Scotch traveller who spent a part of the year 1819 at Jeffersonville, described the situation of the banks as follows: "The total number of these establishments in the United States, could not, perhaps be accurately stated on any given day. The enumeration, like the census of population, might be effected by the births and deaths. The creation of this vast host of fabricators, and vendors of base money, must form a memorable epoch in the history of the country."<sup>51</sup> It is but just to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Madison, however, to observe that it fared

better than the state bank and most private banks, for it continued to pay specie until all state bank paper was refused at the land offices, and even then it continued to favor the farmers of the Jeffersonville land district by redeeming its bills when presented by persons indebted to the Jeffersonville office."

When it was found that more paper money had been issued than could be redeemed, such money depreciated in value. The branches of the Second United States Bank which began operations in 1817,<sup>52</sup> sustained serious losses because of the wretched condition of the currency. If it accepted paper money at par, for gold, silver or United States bank notes, it could not dispose of such paper at par. The secretary of the treasury in 1818 ordered the land office, including that at Jeffersonville and Vincennes, to accept for lands purchased only money that was payable on demand in legal currency of the United States Bank.<sup>53</sup> The United States Bank then ordered its cashiers to accept only its own notes and specie.<sup>54</sup> Since the land offices could accept only United States bank notes and specie, a great hardship was thrust upon the debtors of the west. How could they pay for their farms? Suppose they did raise good crops and a large surplus of hogs and cattle, when they sold them (if they could find a market) they would be paid in notes issued by state or private banks. This money would not be acceptable at the land offices in payment for their lands. Specie and United States bank notes were so scarce that not enough could be kept in the west to serve the general needs for money. The debtors were really in an aggravating and embarrassing condition. They laid the blame for this condition on the United States bank, and in this they were led by the politicians, many of whom in Indiana were interested in the branches of the state bank.<sup>55</sup> The governor in his message of 1818-1819, in referring to the economic condition, said that in

<sup>50</sup>Amer. State Papers, *Finance*, III, P. 735.

<sup>51</sup>W. Faux's *Journal*, Nov. 3, 1819, P. 222.

<sup>52</sup>Thwaites, R. G., *Early Western Travels*, IX, P. 132.

<sup>53</sup>State Papers, Cong. 17, Sess. 1, Vol. 6, Doc. 66, P. 53, ff.

<sup>54</sup>The State Constitution of Indiana prohibited that Bank from having offices in Indiana.

<sup>55</sup>Dewey, *Financial Hist. of the U. S.*, P. 228.

<sup>56</sup>Esarey, *Indiana Banking*, P. 222.

<sup>57</sup>Esarey, *Indiana Banking*, P. 229.

the proportion in which the debtors found it difficult to get money with which to pay their debts, there would be "commensurate opportunities for speculation for those who can command funds which are receivable, unless congress shall interfere in their behalf."<sup>6</sup> If land could be paid for only at a heavy discount on the money which the farmers were compelled to accept at par for their produce, this discount was, the governor said, "an indirect but exorbitant tax on the farmer." He said that there were two reasons for this condition: (1) There was a "mere regulation adopted to the interest of the stockholders of the national bank." He thus referred to the fact that this bank would accept only its own notes and specie. (2) The National Bank was aided in this purpose by the treasury department, which refused to accept from the farmers anything but specie and currency of the United States bank. Undoubtedly he was expressing the general view of the west at that time. The Westerners did not realize that their own bad banking and excessive speculation were responsible for this depressing economic condition.

#### RELIEF FOR THE FARMERS.

The state legislature came to the aid of the debtors, and passed a law to go into effect in January, 1819. The amount of personal property exempted from sale under execution for debt was considerably enlarged by one act. A creditor was compelled to accept the paper of the state bank and its branches, and of all other chartered banks whose money was "current with the merchants" at the time, or, should the creditor refuse to accept it at par, the debtor should have a stay of execution for one year. In other words, those to whom money was due were compelled to take in payment money at par that might really vary a great deal from par value. Obviously, this law was partial to the debtor, entirely unfair to the creditor, and, under conditions less distressing, would have appeared to be a disgrace upon the legislature.

This legislature also passed an act ordering that all county and state collectors of revenue should collect the bills of the state bank and of about all the state and private banks of the surrounding states, as long as such paper *passed current* in the state. The notes of the United States Bank were not included in the list.<sup>7</sup>

Such legislation soon raised opposition on the part of certain classes, for it was evident that the law passed for the relief of debtors was aimed as much for the relief of the state bank and its branches as of the debtors. A meeting of citizens was called at Salem in Washington County, and resolutions were adopted condemning the banking system of the state as injurious and dangerous. These people maintained that its influence was "already too prevalent in our legislative councils."<sup>8</sup>

By the fall of 1819 the people and editors in the west had begun quite generally to awaken from their dreams and delusions.. One western editor wrote: "There is one cause in the western country which has operated very powerfully in producing the present state of things, and which must continue to operate in the same way: I mean, *speculations in the public lands*. Capitalists, both real and fictitious, have engaged very extensively in this business. The banks have conspired with the government to promote it; the former by lending money to the speculators, and the latter by its wretched system of selling the lands on credit. Nearly all the money which is paid goes over the mountains; the government has but little use for it in the western country."<sup>9</sup> This last fact occasioned a real grievance. The state bank petitioned the secretary of the United States treasury to allow the surplus moneys collected at the Vincennes land office to be deposited at Vincennes, so that they could be used. The petition continued: "Your memorialists are strongly of opinion that the citizens of this state have a *right*<sup>10</sup> to the use of the public moneys raised within this state, when they are not wanted by the government, an opinion in

<sup>6</sup>*Niles Register*, Supplement, XV, P. 77

<sup>7</sup>*State Laws*, 1818-19, P. 142.

<sup>8</sup>*Western Sun*, June 7, 1819.

<sup>9</sup>*Niles Register*, Sept. 4, 1819, P. 10.

<sup>10</sup>The italics are mine, W. F. M.



which they believe they are seconded by the unanimous voice of their fellow-citizens of this state."<sup>51</sup> This bank was given the right to deposit the public moneys, but it soon failed utterly in its business.

By the end of 1819 popular sentiment had softened toward the United States Bank. The legislature which met in December of that year authorized state and county collectors to accept notes of "the banks of the United States or its branches, or in the notes of the chartered banks of this state or their branches, or any of the state banks and branches of other states, that pass at par within this state."<sup>52</sup>

This legislature also passed one of those ingenious laws for the "relief of debtors." By this act, if a debtor could not meet his obligations, the sheriff should provide for "an inquest of five respectable freeholders," who should estimate the value of the property of the debtor whose property was to be sold under execution. No property was to be sold for less than two-thirds of the returned value of the inquest.<sup>53</sup> If the property would not sell for at least two-thirds of its assessed value, then there should be a stay of execution for one year. It is obvious that in a community where nearly all the people were debtors, it would almost be impossible to get "five respectable freeholders" who would assess the property low enough that it would find a purchaser even at *two-thirds* its assessed value. This law is typical of many laws that were passed for the relief of debtors during this financial crisis.

Congress also came to the relief of the debtors. In fact, relief acts in some form or other had been passed by congress nearly every year since lands were put on sale in Indiana. In 1818, 1819 and 1820, relief acts were passed for the benefit of debtors. By these acts, debtors whose lands were subject to forfeiture, were given an extension of credit for one year, if the holding did not exceed 640 acres. By the last of these acts the final period of forfeiture was extended to March 31, 1821.<sup>54</sup>

#### LAND SYSTEM REVISED.

Other national legislation which did more to relieve the debtor class than any other laws yet passed, was to follow—legislation which would prevent men from getting into debt to the government. All the factors mentioned by observers, farmers and statesmen as being instrumental in bringing the economic distress upon the west in 1818-'19 possibly operated. Extravagant living and excessive buying from the east; the drain of money from the west through the land offices; reckless speculation in lands and town property; bad and careless banking; the restrictions placed by the secretary of the treasury upon the kind of money that would be received from the land purchasers—all these undoubtedly operated in bringing disaster to industry in the west. But one factor stands out distinct and fundamental, and above all the other causes that were influential in bringing on the depression. *The credit system had been abused.* Banks and individuals had loaned money without sufficient security, on investments that were not likely to pay dividends. The United States government had mindily encouraged speculation since 1800 by giving four years' credit to purchasers of lands. As a result, the greater part of the people in the west were in debt, and could not meet their obligations. They had bought beyond their capacity to pay. By December 31, 1820, the total indebtedness at the land offices in Indiana alone was \$2,214,168.63, which amounted to a *per capita* indebtedness to the government alone of \$15 in a population of 147,178.<sup>55</sup> In a country where acceptable money was not to be had, this was virtual bankruptcy. The past twenty years of the *credit system* in the operations of the public land sales had shown its incompetency. It had worked disastrously for the people for whom it was devised—for the settlers. In 1820 congress passed an act establishing a new system of land sales—a *cash system*. TREAT, the historian of the early operations of our national land system, says of

<sup>51</sup>State Papers, Cong. 17, Sess. 1, Doc. 66, P. 47.

<sup>52</sup>State Laws, 1819-'20, P. 159.

<sup>53</sup>Treat, P. J., *National Land System*.

<sup>54</sup>Amer. State Papers, *Public Lands*, III, P. 561.

this act, that it "was the most important piece of land legislation since the congress of the confederation laid down the principles of the American land system in 1785." By it, credit was abolished, and the minimum price was reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per acre. The minimum tract was reduced from 160 acres to 80 acres, as had been done for certain sections in each township in 1817.<sup>55</sup>

#### RECUPERATION.

The west could not expect to return to its normal condition at once. As David Brown, the new president of the bank at Vincennes, wrote to the secretary of the treasury, April 5, 1821, "It must be a gradual work, and a steady perseverance will accomplish it."<sup>56</sup> The new land system helped in this, for it required that prospective land purchasers bring their money with them. The General Land Office helped, too, by arranging to deposit the surplus money from the sale of public lands in various state and private banks throughout the west, so that it might enlarge the amount of much needed sound money.<sup>57</sup> The mania for selling town lots subsided, and men gave up their dreams of immediate wealth, for more sober considerations.<sup>58</sup> The west was beginning to recover from its awful delirium.

One hundred years ago Indiana was engaged in a five year period of frontier hostilities, which lasted till the middle of 1814 on the eastern border, and till the end of 1815 on the Wabash. During this period the continual migration consolidated the territory in the older regions, and the increased migration in 1814 and 1815 enabled the territory to become a state in 1816. As hostilities began to cease, a period of excessive speculation and reckless banking began to affect the economic situation.

These causes were stimulated in 1816 when Indiana became a state, and the middle Wabash began to fill up with settlers. The climax to these operations came in the form of the financial depression of 1819. No new territory had been secured for settlement from 1809 to 1818, but in the latter year about all the land as far north as the Wabash was secured from the Indians. For some years the people had been looking over the Indian boundary line with longing eyes to the fertile lands beyond, and some had already squatted on Indian territory. With this purchase of 1818, the boundary was taken away, and the whites began to move toward the interior. In 1820 Indianapolis was located,<sup>59</sup> and five years later the legislature first met at the new capital. A new commonwealth was growing up where only a few years before there was nothing but wilderness.<sup>60</sup>

Just at the beginning of the growth in the Northwest, Philip Phreneau, in 1784, penned these stanzas, from his poem, "Peopling the Western Country." They were prophetic of what was to be.

"To western woods and lonely plains,

Palamon from the crowd departs

Where Nature's wildest genius reigns,

To tame the soil and plant the arts—

What wonders there shall Freedom show,

What mighty states successive grow!

\* \* \* \* \*

What charming scenes attract the eye

On wild Ohio's savage stream!

\* \* \* \* \*

From these fair plains, these rural seats,

So long concealed, so lately known,

The unsocial Indian far retreats,

To make some other clime his own,

Where other streams, less pleasing, flow,

And darker forests round him grow."

<sup>55</sup>Treat. National Land System.

<sup>56</sup>State Papers, Cong. 17, Sess. 1, Doc. 66, P. 54.

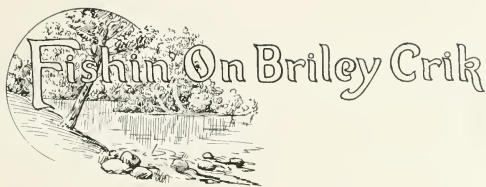
<sup>57</sup>Ibid., Doc. 66.

<sup>58</sup>Pharvites, *Early Western Travels*, IX, P. 217.

<sup>59</sup>See Tipton's *Journal*, on locating the capital, in Ind. Mag. of Hist., I, P. 9-15, and P. 74-79.

<sup>60</sup>The sources used have been listed in the foot notes. No historian has yet written a first-rate history of Indiana since 1816.





Tom Jones come home the other day, the first time fer awhile,  
 He's wandered many a year away and travelled many a mile;  
 I met him at the station, and when he left the train,  
 I hurried up to welcome him to his old home again.  
 How old and grizzled he has growed, yit healthy-like and sound!  
 I slapped him on the shoulder and when he'd turned around,  
 He reached his brawny hand to me and hollered: "Howdy, Dick!  
 Remember how we used to fish 'way down on Briley Crik?"



"Yes sir," says he, as home we rode, "I felt I couldn't stay  
 Away from old Clay County land another lonesome day;  
 I got a drink from old Eel river boyhood's thirst to slack,  
 And the proverb says where'er you go, you'll be a comin' back,  
 And so I've come,—what's that you ask? You bet I've come to stay,  
 Until I leave ferever fer the fairer land than day;  
 I guess you'd say I'm homesick, well, I'll own that I am sick  
 To git to go a-fishin' once again on Briley Crik.

"Remember how in summer time when the wind was in the South,  
 An' grandpa'd say how it would blow the bait in the fish's mouth,  
 Then how we'd dig the earthworms up an' fill the old tin can,  
 An' git the tackle ready wi' the help o' the hired man;  
 An' Ma would have the dinner pail chuck full o' things to eat,—  
 Biled eggs, an' beans an' buttered bread an' hunks o' roasted meat  
 With lots o' salt, fer we knowed where wild onions sprouted thick,  
 An' we always eat our dinners there, on the banks o' Briley Crik.



"Away we went wi' lines an' bait,—we had no poles o' cane,  
 Apast old Chambers schoolhouse an' down the narry lane,  
 A'seein' an' a-hearin' o' the country sights an' sounds,  
 So filled wi' joy o' livin' our hallooins knowed no bounds,  
 Until we turned the corner, an' seen so lone an' still,  
 The meetin' house o' Friendly Grove a-shinin' on the hill,  
 With the tombstones o' the graveyard a-clustered all too thick,—  
 Then we walked awhile in silence as we went toward Briley Crik.

"Across the fields we skurried now, an' thru the Dalgarn wood,  
 An' climbed the old rail fence again where that big poplar stood,  
 Then down the road to the ha'nted bridge,—we'd a ruther run than not,—  
 A man was killed there once, you know, at night the dreaded spot  
 Wi' jack-o-lantern's all lit up, an' the spirit that is free  
 Comes back.—at least, they said it did, we never stayed to see,  
 But hurried on past Maple Bend an' the old canal crossed quick,  
 Fer Tumble Hole's the place to fish down there on Briley Crik.



"An' when at last we reached the place an' cut a hick'ry pole,  
 We tied the line an' baited hook an' dropped it in the hole;  
 Then waitin' fer the cork to bob, as quiet as a stone,  
 We listened to the redhead's rap, er skeeter's monotone,  
 But not fer long,—then quick as scat, a cork would bob an' sink,  
 An' soon a yaller-cat would flop an' wiggle on the brink,  
 An' the boys would crowd around to see,—remember, don't you, Dick?  
 That's just the way we used to fish 'way down on Briley Crik.

"Well, I've been to Californy an' I've sailed the coast o' Maine,  
 I've climbed the Alps o' Canady an' come back down again;  
 I've hunted in the canebrakes o' swampy Arkansas,  
 And throwed some shovelfuls o' dirt down there at Panama;  
 I've lived in South Ameriky, been clean around the Cape,  
 Had many a wild adventure an' many a slim escape,  
 But, tell you what, in all the years, I've never done a trick  
 To compare with goin' a-fishin right down here on Briley Crik.



"My, how the years have raced away, how fast we're growin' old,  
 Our lives are like a history that soon will all be told:  
 'Fore long we'll be a-roamin' far among the isles o' Rest,  
 A-learnin' o' the mysteries unfolded to the Blessed.  
 I don't like leavin' all my friends, an' the joys o' livin' here,  
 An' all the scenes we used to know an' hold in mem'ry dear;  
 An' dyin'll be the harder, come it slow er comes it quick,  
 Cause we have to quit ferever fishin' down on Briley Crik.

"But say, when Gabriel comes at last an' lights the eastern skies,  
 An' blows his horn to wake the dead an' says it's time to rise,  
 If I git up wi' all the rest,—here's hopin' that I do,—  
 Along with all the other boys, say Bill an' John, an' you,  
 I'm goin' to ask if we may have on earth just one more day,—  
 Say, Richard, are you listenin'?"—I'd turned my face away:  
 "Yes," says I, "I'm hearin',"—and I thought my words would stick,  
 An' he says, "To go a-fishin' once again on Briley Crik."

—Walt Woodrow.

## A History of Indiana State Normal School

THE relegation of persons unfit for other positions in life to teaching school seems to have been a distinct factor of the economic system in the early history of Indiana. That it was costly needs no comment. That the defect might be remedied the I. S. N. arose. The first step was made toward this end in 1855 when Dr. E. T. Spotswood, now an honored citizen of Terre Haute, then from Spencer County, introduced into the General Assembly the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a State Normal School, in which persons who design making teaching a profession shall receive instruction free of charge. Provided, they bind themselves to teach for a specified term of years within the State of Indiana, and also if deemed expedient to establish such school, whether it would be practica-

Other problems involving strenuous action claimed public attention at that time and nothing came of this first move. The project was forgotten in the turmoil and discord of the civil



DR. E. T. SPOTSWOOD

Who led the first movement for a State Normal School

war, but a step had been made, and the situation unchanged.

In the decade of lawlessness and adventure following the rebellion a new day dawned for education in Indiana. A bill was introduced by Judge B. E. Rhoades, passed and signed by the governor December 20, 1865, creating a Normal School. This law provided a portion of the requisite funds for the construction of suitable buildings and the amount of \$5,000 annually for a maintenance fund. It made the location of the school the opportunity of that city which offered the most facilities and promised the greatest co-operation and the largest amount of cash; it defined the admission of students, the granting and bestowing of diplomas and degrees.

Terre Haute alone manifested any interest in the advantages that might accrue from the location of such an institution. She offered half a



WILL D. ANDERSON

Author of "A History of Indiana State Normal School"

ble to establish it on the manual labor plan, so as to make it a self-supporting institution as nearly as possible, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

block lying between Eagle and Mulberry streets east of Sixth street, the campus of the old county seminary. Together with this land worth \$25,000, also \$50,000 in money was given. It was later stipulated that Terre Haute should bear forever one-half of the expenses of keeping the grounds and buildings in proper repair. This has been faithfully carried out. Thus it was that on the banks of the Wabash, in the city of Terre Haute, in the very heart of the town, was established an institution the thrill of whose life was soon to be felt in every

taxpayer glared with fisted hand the new-born came into an unwelcome community. There was before it, struggle—struggle for recognition from other institutions of learning, struggle to maintain a high standard of work in face of public disapproval and low attendance, and struggle to secure appropriations from an economic legislature to meet the constantly increasing expenses. Indeed, it has required the most stringent economy to conduct the growing school in a manner consistent with its thoroughness and efficiency upon the funds pro-



OLD COUNTY SEMINARY, 1868

hamlet, city and town in the most remote districts of our fair state.

Strange to say, the new school was not received with open arms. Tradition still holds us in its mighty grasp, despite our boasted intelligence, we are loath to leave the old and are prone to glance askance at the new. The old pedagogue frowned upon it as foolishness, the

provided from year to year by our general assembly.

The building, when completed, cost in round numbers, without any semblance of equipment, \$189,000. It was built of brick with stone trimming, after the architectural style of the French Renaissance. From the roof a symmetrical series of towers, cupolas and spires lifted their

ornaments toward the heavens. With its three stories and basement it made an imposing appearance.

On the third floor of their half completed building, January 6, 1870 (now celebrated as Founder's Day) eight men gathered around the stove on the north side of the assembly room

resented by the twenty-one students, four walls and the professors. The Terre Haute High School occupied a portion of the second floor.

Let it be said that as an advertisement a publishing company had presented the new institution with a Bible and an unabridged dictionary. The faculty on that memorable first morning



NORMAL BUILDING, 1870-1888

and thirteen women around the stove on the south side. What a strange initiation for the assembly room. The halls were cold and uninviting on that raw, wintry morning. Laboratories, libraries, equipment, apparatus and other facilities now deemed an absolute necessity, there were none. The boy, log and teacher were rep-

resented by a president, W. A. Jones, and two assistants, Miss Newall, one of the "Innocents Abroad," and Prof. Bosworth. Later in the term Nathan Newby, Miss Bruce and George P. Brown were added to the faculty, and the student body increased to forty. What a combination was here on this first morning—a

Bible, a dictionary, three seers, a score of students, and four walls.

For the first chapel exercise Barnabas C. Hobbs, the president of the Board of Trustees, and a man of patriarchal mien, read a lesson from the Bible and then kneeling on the bare floor before the students, in a fervent prayer for the future welfare of the school, lifted the souls and minds of the little group present into a land of new ideals. How prophetic of the future!

A religious atmosphere seemed to permeate those early days. Perhaps it was due to a clause in the original bill defining the institution, perhaps due to the pious nature of the first president. Attendance at the chapel exercises was compulsory. Each student brought his Bible. Frequently the one conducting the exercises would read responsively with the students and then comment upon the spiritual teaching of the "Word." Any reference to sectarianism was carefully avoided, but many a prayer for divine guidance echoed through that old assembly hall.

The students were conducted by classes from the assembly to the recitation rooms, and then back, turning, standing, and passing at the tap of a pencil. This was in keeping with the close military surveillance then deemed necessary with children and was practiced in all schools. The lack of individual liberty, the narrow, prescribed course of study, the hampered facilities, the high standard of strenuous work maintained limited the attendance in those early days, but gave the institution its peculiar stamp of "thoroughness" which is still diffused through every branch of work undertaken.

William A. Jones, president 1870 to 1879, can be rightly called the "Father of the Indiana State Normal School." He was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Williston Academy, and had been superintendent of the schools of Aurora, Illinois. By his efficient management of these schools he had attained first rank among the educators of the middle west. The Board of Trustees was very wise in the choice

of its man to carry out this unique experiment in education in Indiana. He believed in thorough work which went to the "organic unity" in everything. His constant theme was that the subject matter has an existence entirely apart



WM. A. JONES  
First President Indiana State Normal School

from the text, that the teacher's knowledge of a subject was something further removed in that he must grasp the subject matter in connection with those mental laws which were involved in mastering it. He imbued the school with the idea of the value of professional training though not depreciating the worth of higher scholarship on the part of the educator. His philosophy of method is aptly put in his favorite laconic expression. "The fact in the thing, the law in the mind, the method in both." Of him President Parsons says:

"I still give first place to William A. Jones among the educational people of the state that I have known. He was an educational prophet and seer possessing rare insight into all educa-

tional subjects and questions. He was an intelligent worker and a most inspiring teacher. He laid broad and deep the foundations of this institution, and all the years since the close of his administration have simply witnessed the development, growth, expansion and application of the educational principles upon which this school work was founded. The seed planted here in this early day by this first president, watched and cultivated for nearly ten years by him and his associates, has in this later date unfolded into its large fruition and we are but enjoying today the fruits and benefits of their toil."

How the I. S. N. grew from one building to five, from a faculty of five to the present able corps of seventy-five, from forty students to



LEWIS H. JONES, 1870-1872

two thousand, from a narrow prescribed course of study to the broad liberal course of today, largely elective, from a library of some half dozen books to the present well selected 50,000

volumes, in forty-three years, marks a trail whose only monotony is constant expansion. Time, space and patience forbid to follow it in chronological detail, yet how interesting. How replete are its annals with the most stringent economy, painstaking effort, and constant struggle! It has set the pace for education in Indiana, steered clear of fads, thrown off formalism, with not a touch of radicalism, and yet little abject reverence for tradition. With its rise, teaching has grown from "lickin' and larnin'," to a profession ranking high, both in pay and honor among the other professions in Indiana.

The purpose of the school, as stated in the statutes of '65, was "The preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana." At that time the common schools meant those institutions teaching the common branches, the elementary subjects of the first eight grades, hence the Normal sought only to give instruction in these and the science of pedagogy. There was no language beyond English, no mathematics beyond simple algebra involved in arithmetic, and no science worthy of the name. The work was intensive not extensive. Two years were required to complete the work offered, and students carried five subjects. There were three terms of thirteen weeks during the year.

During the first year President Jones taught the pedagogy and the U. S. History, Miss Newall held the position of lady principal and handled the work in grammar and composition, assisted by Miss Bruce, Professors Newby and Bosworth instructed in mathematics and geography, assisted by George P. Brown. The latter withdrew to study law, but returned again and later became the second president.

For the first four years the school struggled along offering only instruction in the eight legal common branches. In 1874-75, however, an "Advanced Course" appears in the catalogue. This new course had for its object to qualify more fully those who had graduated from the elementary course for teaching in the most responsible positions in the public schools



of the state. It offered geometry, higher algebra, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, Latin and Greek, etc. The work was planned to cover two years. Such an expansion necessitated an increased faculty, attracted a larger number of students, and gave the school a higher scholastic standing. Though the school was now entering upon a wider career of usefulness, its work was provokingly hampered by meager laboratory facilities and reference works. The increased expenses so drained the maintenance fund that no surplus accumulated for the purchase of these despite the fact that in 1873 the fund was increased to \$7,500, and again to \$10,000. All economy in the expenditure of public funds in those days seems to have begun with the educational institutions.

During these first four years the following persons were associated with the faculty: Misses Ruth Morris, Sarah A. Donahue, Lida Powers, Amanda G. Paddock, Louise Paddock, Amanda P. Funnelle, Professors Lewis H. Jones, Robert Brown, J. M. Wilson, Herman B. Boisen, Josiah T. Scovell, Cyrus W. Hodgkin, Lewis B. Hiken, and Albert Wyeth.

In 1876-77 the course of study was further enriched by the addition of more of the subjects ordinarily taught in the high schools of the state. "It includes subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools and also elements of those branches of science and philosophy, the need of which is daily felt by the people in their industrial, social and political relations," reads the catalogue of 1877. The instruction was from a teacher's point of view to enable him to pre-ent the subject psychologically. The notion seemed to prevail at that time that there was no necessity for the high school teacher to have any professional training. He held specialization in scorn, and considered himself able to teach all subjects in the curriculum equally well. To put specialization and professional training before brass buttons was indeed an innovation.

During the senior quarter much time was devoted to the preparation of graduation themes. Each graduate was required to write

an original essay to be read on commencement day. As the number of graduates increased this became a long and tiresome day. The theme reading began in the morning and con-



MISS MARY BRUCE, 1870-1879

tinued until late in the afternoon with a short recess for lunch. As the classes grew larger the time required increased, and the strain became too great. A few persons were now chosen from the class to read. The class of '92 was the last to read themes. Class of '93 held no commencement, and that of '94 introduced the first outside commencement orator. The commencement themes were no longer required after this date.

The name of W. W. Parsons, '72, appears in the faculty of 1876, as instructor in English grammar and composition. He became vice-president in 1881, then taught history and civil government, the man without peer of all those whose lives have touched the institution. Among the interesting names in the faculty of 1878 is that of Arnold Tompkins, "the acknowledged flower of every class room that he entered." Peace be to his ashes. What genius but has his idiosyncracies! The sun has its spots. He resigned in 1893, and was succeeded by Prof. C. M. Curry as the head of the department of literature.



A third course was added, "A Short Course," in the fall of '78. It was planned to meet the wants and needs of those who had had some experience in teaching, but who desired to prepare themselves more thoroughly for the profession of teaching. This course could be completed by persons of "good ability" in one-half the regular time. Much emphasis was laid upon the fact that it differed from the full course only in "completeness," not in "thoroughness."

William A. Jones was succeeded by George P. Brown, June, 1878. The new president was a man of broad scholarship, of wide experience and brought to the institution an intimate knowledge of the condition of the public schools. Aside from teaching in the Normal the first year of its existence, he had been the

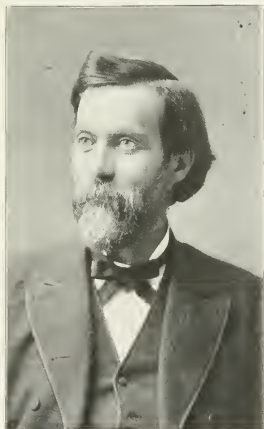
He enlarged the course of study. With him the school entered upon a field of greater usefulness, and an atmosphere of liberal scholarship seemed diffused throughout.

Three courses were now offered, 1881-82. First, a course of three years for those of limited learning, who desired to teach in the lower grades; second, a course requiring two years, an abridgment of the first for those students who were graduates of a commissioned high school, or academy, or its equivalent; third, a course offered to college and university graduates requiring one year, devoted entirely to professional work. A course was also offered this year for those who were unable to pass the entrance examination, called a "Preparatory Course."

The interest in the advanced courses was not sustained. The scope of the work done by the students was more elementary, yet each settling back showed a gain in the mental calibre of the student body. The advanced courses became greater in demand as time passed, though the work was always greatly hampered through lack of suitable and sufficient apparatus. The most urgent appeals were made to the legislature for money, but none was appropriated for such, and the little apparatus that was purchased was secured by money taken from the contingent fund. This was robbing Peter to pay Paul. Boards of visitors were not deeply impressed by these conditions; though many high schools over the state had superior laboratory facilities, such things were considered innovations and not looked upon as necessities.

Howard Sandison, 72, became an instructor in methods in 1881, and in 1886 vice-president. To him credit is due for maintaining and developing the theory and method championed by the first president, W. A. Jones.

The courses of study were rearranged in 1882, and two were offered differing slightly: an English course requiring nine terms work for graduation, and a Latin course requiring ten terms. In addition there still remained a three-year, a two-year, and a one-year course to graduates of commissioned high schools,



GEORGE P. BROWN  
President Indiana State Normal, 1879-1885

superintendent of schools of Richmond, Indiana, principal of the Indianapolis High School, superintendent of the Indianapolis schools and vice-president of the Normal.

and a course of one year also for college graduates. In 1884, a post graduate course was offered to those wishing to return to their "Alma Mater." In 1881, Elwood W. Kemp, '80, became a member of the faculty, first as an instructor in history, then grammar and composition, mathematics, and finally history. He was elected head of the Department of History in 1887. In 1904, this department was divided into United States and European, then Prof. Kemp headed the department of United States History.

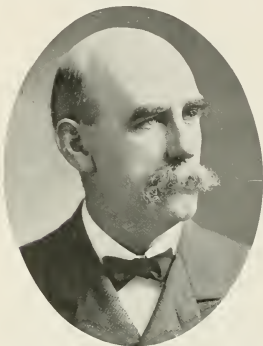
In 1883, A. R. Charman, '83, became instructor in methods of teaching. He was also an assistant in psychology. When the department of psychology and methods was divided in 1908, Prof. Charman took the chair in methods. Also in '83 the English and Latin course of three and one-half years was established. In '86 this course was so altered as to require four years for graduation and has continued through the life of the school as the "Normal Course." A majority of the students of the school followed this course.

During the spring of '85 it was current gossip that there was not a little friction among the members of the faculty, and rumor had it that President Brown would tender his resignation. The contagion of the winning personality of the vice-president and the confidence he inspired in the student body lead them to circulate a petition asking the Board for the election of Prof. Parsons in case of a vacancy. The wisdom of the Board's action on that afternoon of June 12, 1885, has been shown in the thirty years of constant growth and expansion of the institution.

From its conception to its realization in a building, Mr. Parsons watched each move with a keen interest. He was on the ground, watched the construction, attended the dedication, and was among the first students to enroll. He belongs in the class of those who are first in all things, first to enroll, first to graduate, first man to return to his Alma Mater as instructor, and first as a man of affairs, as an executive,

as a leader, the man without peer of all those whose lives have touched the institution.

After graduating in class of '72, he became the superintendent of the Gosport schools for



PRESIDENT W. W. PARSONS

a year. The next two years found him in the Indianapolis High School. He instructed in English, grammar and composition in the Normal from '77 to '81, when he was chosen vice-president, and entered the department of history and civics. President Parsons continued his teaching, but changed to the department of education. Since 1900 he has done no active teaching, but devoted his entire time to administrative duties with an occasional lecture tour.

If President Jones emphasized the value of professional training in a teacher's equipment, and President Brown liberal scholarship, President Parsons would add to these a specialization in harmony with his personality. In the conduct of affairs his policy has been uninterrupted tenure of position, all liberty consistent with co-operation, and an office door always open to student and faculty alike.

Ample room was given the Normal for expansion in 1886, when the City High School withdrew to its new quarters. This same year

Robert Gillum began his connection with the Normal as instructor in mathematics. He later taught science. In June, 1889, the department of natural science was divided in biology and geology, with Boston W. Evermann as head, and physics and chemistry, with Prof. Gillum as head. The catalogue shows many changes in faculty and much growth during these three years.

The faith and loyalty which the student body had developed, and the increased confidence of the public in the school during the incumbency

pump were saved. By rare forethought the Normal records and several valuable documents were saved by the clerk and librarian, but none of the library books were saved. The writer well remembers the smoking ruins, the blackened and broken walls, the words "For Rent" written out on the blackboard by some humorous adventurer.

Kindly help came from every hand. Churches, mills and foundries threw open their doors to the students. The City School Board tendered the use of the second floor of the



NORMAL BUILDING AND TRAINING SCHOOL

of President Parsons, are shown in the events which followed the fire that entirely destroyed the building on April 9, 1887. In this crisis the fine executive ability of the president came to light as never before. The fire originated in the wood work of the gables, due perhaps to overheated flues, and smoldered for hours under cover until it had gained tremendous headway. The students warned by the firemen and policemen left the building without panic, many of them first securing their books and wraps. Of the apparatus which had accumulated in the different laboratories, only a bell jar and an air

High School building, and at once began work to get it ready. Such an appreciation was an inspiration to the faculty, and the next morning the 600 students, many of whom had started on their way home, gathered at the Centenary Church for chapel.

President Parsons, in his address before the students on that memorable occasion, said, "Our building is in ashes, our library, laboratories and apparatus are all gone, but the school and all that is essential to it is in existence here this morning, and we are ready to go to work. I am sure that the world will for-

give the loss of yesterday, but not of today. We must go on as before."

Classes were held in the Centenary, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal and Baptist Churches. The physics classes were held in the planing mill on Poplar street.

One of the professors boasted that one of his classes did not lose a single recitation. For a few weeks the classes were held in these places, then removed to Wiley High School building, which the school occupied during 1887-88.

The accumulation of eighteen years was consumed. The loss was heavy. There was no insurance, because of a dispute between the city and state as to who should pay the premium. The private libraries collected by the different members of the faculty of books relative to their specialties were destroyed. Prof. Evermann, that wizard of fishes, lost valuable collections in biology. The city of Terre Haute immediately came forward with \$50,000 for a new building; appropriations were made from time to time by the state; work was started on a new building on the same foundation as the old, and was ready for occupancy in the fall of '89.

It was the efficient management on the part of the president and faculty, the hearty co-operation of the students, the warm hospitality of the city of Terre Haute, together with a genuine school spirit that carried the school through this period. The work was done under great disadvantage, in cramped and inconvenient quarters, without a semblance of apparatus, and yet done with thoroughness and an unprecedented attendance.

Shortly after the fire Indiana University recognized the work of the State Normal by granting its graduates the degree of B. L. or B. S., upon the completion of a supplementary course of three years. The graduates of I. U. received the Normal diploma by doing a year's work entirely devoted to professional subjects. About this same time students were limited to four subjects each term, instead of five, and a course called the Normal Course was organized requiring four years for graduation. It was especially designed for those who were not

high school graduates. Of this course the catalogue of 1889-90 says:

"It is to meet the needs of those students who wish to make as thorough and extended preparation for public school work as their time and means will permit. It provides for a thorough and scientific study of branches required to be taught in the district and graded schools of the state, an extended course of strictly professional training, embracing the historical, the theoretical and practical phases of education, and a sphere of higher academic work required by those expecting to become principals and teachers in high schools."

About this same time a course of one year was arranged to take the place of the work done in city training schools. Beginning with 1888 much mention is made of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in the catalogues, and these institutions are given a large place in the inducements offered to students. Since then they have played a very important part in the social and religious life of the school, have made students feel at home in new quarters among strangers, and supplied a larger opportunity for religious devotion.

More stringent lines were thrown around graduation from the school by the Board of Trustees in 1890. It was then required that each candidate for graduation must hold a license entitling him to teach for a period of not less than two years in the public schools. Since 1895, the granting of the Normal diploma has been withheld by an act of the state legislature until the graduate had taught successfully for two years in the schools of the state, a certificate only showing the character and amount of work done being presented at commencement. These two regulations made the Normal diploma synonymous with proficiency, and it was now held equivalent to a life state license, exempting the holder from examinations. The former requirement was no longer enforced after 1907. There is a general feeling among the educators of the state that the diploma should be granted immediately upon graduation.

Louis J. Rettger, '86, succeeded Prof. Evermann as head of the department of biology and geology in 1891. In this same year Francis M. Stalker succeeded Sarah E. Tarney as instructor in methods and mental science. Prof. Seiler, '73, of the science department, organized a Saturday class in German in '89. This was the first step toward the present department of German. He was relieved of his work in science in 1893, when Dr. Dryer became instructor in geography and devoted all his time to the languages. He became head of this de-

partment of penmanship and drawing; Miss Kate Moran, '92, entered the Training School; Charles M. Curry succeeded Arnold Tompkins as the head of the department of literature; William A. McBeth, '95, assisted in reading and literature, but was later transferred to the geography department. Frank R. Higgins came fresh from Cornell; with his arrival and that of James H. Baxter in 1906 the department of mathematics took on a college air.

The school had long since outgrown its one building, and the work was greatly hampered



BUILDING USED FOR NORMAL Y. W. C. A. FOR MANY YEARS

partment in '95, but resigned shortly afterwards, and the languages were divided, Dr. Schlicher taking the chair of Latin, and Frederick G. Mutterer that of German.

The years '94-'96 witnessed much growth and expansion in the school, and many changes in the faculty; the entrance of many whose lives have been a power in the moulding and the shaping of the life of the school. John B. Wisely, '85, became the head of the department of English grammar and composition. Oscar L. Kelso, '79, succeeded Mrs. Lizzie Byers to the chair of mathematics. William T. Turman was elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of George W. Thomson as professor

by cramped quarters. The legislature of '93 voted \$40,000 for a new building. With this amount work was begun and a portion of the first floor was occupied in '95 by the library. The new building, joining the old on the east, was planned after the same architectural style. It had three stories and a basement. Sufficient money to complete the building could not be secured before 1897. A gymnasium for men and one for women were located in the basement. The library occupied the entire first floor. The second floor was assigned to the science department for laboratories, the third floor furnished rooms for the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., literary societies and the faculty.

With the acquisition of this new building it was possible to accommodate a much larger student body. It was propitious, for the enrollment began increasing with great strides.

The rapid growth of the summer term registers the high estimate placed upon culture by the teaching body of Indiana. The advisability of offering such a term was unfavorably discussed in the faculty meetings during the spring of '94, but notwithstanding Professors Rettger, Gillum and Stalker in response to

the summer of 1911, two summer terms were offered each six weeks, and students were permitted to carry two subjects during each term. The next logical step was taken in the summer of 1912, when the two courses were combined into a summer quarter of twelve weeks. This divides the year into semesters corresponding in length and convenience with the college terms of the state.

The Women's League was organized in spring of 1897. Sections were formed of all



SCIENCE BUILDING, FORMERLY THE LIBRARY

numerous appeals from the students launched it as a personal financial venture, offering a course of five weeks for a fee of ten dollars per student. Prof. Kelso joined the summer faculty the next year, and during the summer, '96, practically all departments were represented in the faculty. It paid and grew, and became so popular that the Board, convinced of its necessity, made it an integral part of the school year, '97. Students were permitted to carry three subjects. The length of recitations was increased fifty minutes in length. In

girls living in the same neighborhood. They met in private houses. The wives of the faculty and the women teachers were associate members, and assisted in entertaining the societies. In 1905 the office of Dean of Women was created to look after the social welfare, health and happiness of the non-resident women. Miss Martina C. Erickson was elected to fill this position, having the different leagues under her jurisdiction. She later resigned and was succeeded by Miss Charlotte B. Schweitzer. As time passed the neighborhood unit was

dropped, and that of similarity in tastes, desires and inclination adopted.

At various times sections of the league have clubbed together and leased private homes. Few needs have been so urgent in the Normal



MISS ERICKSON  
First Dean of Women

School as dormitories. Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute's grand old man, once offered to give a large sum of money for dormitories for young women, providing the legislature would appropriate a specified sum. This, the legislature would not do. Thus the opportunity slipped, but the school still looks toward the future hopeful for their final acquisition.

It became a growing conviction in the minds of many of the educators over the state that the public schools were not doing all that could be done for each child each minute in the day. In the agitation that followed vocational training, domestic science, agriculture, and manual training had their birth. In harmony with this new movement a department of manual training was established in 1904, with Prof. Laubach at its head. Although conservatively stowed away in the basement of the new high school, its popularity at once witnessed its necessity. Work in domestic science was added

in 1911 in charge of Miss Ivah Rhyan. These courses combine practicality, utility and culture. A movement has been made toward securing a new building for the manual training and science departments on a lot purchased south of the Normal campus.

Also in 1904, the history courses were divided. Frank S. Bogardus was elected the head of the department of European history, and Prof. Kemp retained only the United States in his department. The science department course was divided. Ulysses O. Cox, '99, became professor of biology, Dr. L. J. Rettger of physiology, Robert G. Gillum of physics and chemistry, with Edwin M. Bruce, '97, as assistant.

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The literary societies form an item of much interest in the growth and development of the school. In 1879, the Eclectic, Philomathean and the Debating Club were holding weekly meetings. The societies were organized for the purpose of giving the members experience in public speaking and to enable them to think on their feet in the presence of an audience. Since then scarcely a term but a new society for debating and public speaking arose and fell, the constantly shifting student body making it impossible to maintain permanently any fixed degree of ability or accomplishment. The Forum organized in 1901, Ciceronians in 1905, Alethenai and the Daedalian in 1907, are highly enthused and show evidences of permanency.

In 1895, "The Normal Advance," a monthly student paper ranking high among such publications, made its first appearance. It is devoted to the interests of the school. In 1907, a new department of reading and public speaking was created, with James E. Lardner at its head, who resigned after a year, and was succeeded by Prof. Brown.

At one time during the early days of the school's existence Chauncey Rose placed in the hands of the president several thousand dollars to be used in aiding needy and self-dependent young women to continue in school. This donation was not to be repaid. It was continued through a number of years and proved a val-



uable aid to many a worthy young woman. In keeping with his spirit the graduating class of 1908 created a Student's Loan Fund, to enable worthy senior students to borrow money on the honor system. The borrower's note is the only security demanded. Though the fund is small, many have already been enabled to complete courses of instruction who otherwise could not have done so.

In the early days of the school the entrance requirements were, evidences of good character, a promise to teach in the public schools of Indiana for a period double the time spent in the Normal, and a satisfactory knowledge of the eight legal common branches shown either by a license to teach or an examination conducted by the school or a diploma showing that the applicant was a graduate of the common school, high school or college. These entrance requirements became more stringent as the intellectual leaven of the school became diffused through the school system of the state. When the state legislature of 1907 so defined the common schools as to include the high school, the Board ruled that the applicant must be a high school graduate, or its equivalent, however, still leaving it possible to complete the high school conditions in the regular class work of the Normal. This same legislature classified the teaching body of the state into three classes—Class A, Class B, Class C, on the basis of experience, scholarship and professional training, and made the I. S. N. the head and model of a system of Normal schools. To meet these requirements new courses were promptly organized. To afford all high school graduates equal opportunity to complete the twelve weeks of required professional training immediately after graduation the spring term was divided into three semesters, beginning at different times.

It is the spring term which shows the work done by the Normal to best advantage, at least in point of attendance. This is due to the fact that a very large percentage of the students come from the great laboring classes and are self-supporting. They either alternate teach-

ing and studying at the Normal for a full year or drop into classes at the close of a short term of teaching. Some students have been known to complete the entire four-year course by attending summer and spring terms only. During the time when all three divisions of the spring term are in session the Normal is a veritable hive of industry accommodating 1,800 students or more.

Since 1879 advanced courses had been offered but because of the heavy requirements of the professional work and the amount of time devoted to the common branches the student came to commencement with little opportunity to choose electives, consequently, though they existed in the catalogue, there was little call for them. Little legal credit was given to the student who returned for post-graduate work. This was changed in the spring of 1907 when President Parsons appointed a committee of professors, Bogardus, Schlicher, Cox and Kelso, to plan the organization of a special course of study for preparation of high school teachers. This committee recommended a standard college course of four years, carrying with its completion the degree of A. B. and after two years of successful teaching, the Normal diploma. This recommendation was carried out in the summer of 1907. The enrollment was large and since has constantly increased. The college course supplies a felt want in the Normal graduate scholarship. Few colleges in the state are better equipped than the I. S. N. for college work. The University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin agreed, in 1910, to admit students who graduated from this course into their graduate classes working for their Master Degree. The high standard of work promises recognition from all the great universities in the near future. The establishment of the College Course marks a climax in the extension and expansion of the Normal School.

The remarkable growth of the library is a good illustration of the advance and expansion that the Normal has made in all its lines of activity. "About four years after the Normal



School had begun its work, Chauncey Rose, a wealthy citizen of Terre Haute, donated \$4,000 to the institution for the purchase of books. The money was put into the hands of the president of the faculty to be used at his discretion for the purpose stated. This was the beginning of the first library owned by the State Normal School. Books were purchased and put into cases which stood in a room about sixteen feet square, where the president's office is now located. As indicating somewhat the conception of an institutional library that obtained at that time I may call attention to two facts. The books had little direct relation to the work of the school. They were heavy standard treatises on psychology, ethics, logic, philosophy and metaphysical subjects generally. Some standard histories, complete sets of the works of the poets of the race, and a very few standard works of fiction—Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Lord Bulwer-Lytton and so on. The other fact is that the library was open to students only one hour per week from four to five on Friday afternoon. "I, myself, was librarian for a number of years, and received the munificent sum of fifty dollars per year for my service." (President Parsons' speech at the dedication of the new library, June 21, 1910.)

Repeated requests for a library fund had secured only \$500 from the state legislature up to 1888. Increased attendance so drained the maintenance fund that no surplus accumulated for purchasing books and necessary conveniences for the library. Worse still, in 1879, the assembly saw fit to cut the appropriation for incidental expenses a thousand dollars. To make up this shortage, for the first time a fee was required of the students by the Board of Trustees, and the following notice was posted: "Because of an insufficient appropriation for incidental expenses, the Board of Trustees has found it necessary to assess a janitor's fee of one dollar per term. This fee will be collected at the beginning of each term." A portion of this fee and all money that could be saved by most careful economy from the appropriation for

other funds, together with \$125 donated by the trustees of the Hopkins Memorial Fund, were used to purchase books for the library. By this means books were added from year to year, and by the time of the fire in 1887 the library had grown to 4,000 volumes. Every vestige of a library was lost in this fire, and a new start had to be made.

Shortly after the fire the amount of \$1.00 collected from each student as a janitor's fee was increased to \$2.00 a term, and a little later termed the "library fee." This assessment was conscientiously applied to the purchase of books, magazines and to meet the expenses incidental to conducting a library. Of the \$100,000 voted by the legislature to replace the institution the Board of Trustees set aside \$15,000 for library purposes. This amount reinforced by the fee assessed each student solved the problem of securing a library and gave bright assurances for the future. Some time previous to the fire the old library had been moved to the two rooms flanking the entrance to the assembly hall. After the fire the new library was quartered in the three rooms now occupied by the geography department. Miss Gilbert (Mrs. Robert Gillum) was librarian, and clerk. She resigned in the fall of 1890, and was succeeded by Miss Minnie Hill as clerk, and Mr. Cunningham, of DePauw, as librarian. Prof. Cunningham brought with him rare skill and knowledge in the handling and classification of books. They were now all gone over, rearranged, stamped, numbered, and scientifically shelved and made more accessible to students. The rapid growth of the library and the heavy increase in the enrollment soon made it necessary to seek more commodious quarters. These were found in the new building in 1895. The entire first floor, in area about 100 feet square, was arranged and appointed for this purpose. The new home afforded ample room at the time; it was large, commodious, well lighted, and admirably suited to library purposes. There were now 16,000 volumes on the shelves and in the cases now remaining open eight hours per day, Sat-

urday only one hour, and all students were given free access to the stack rooms. The danger now was from fire, and though great care and caution were exercised, the risk was not a little. Too, the once so ample quarters soon became congested during the spring term, and was forced to be insufficient in size to accom-

made for a structure costing \$130,000. The fixtures, stacks, furniture and catalogues entailed an additional expense of \$25,000, so that the total investment in library property now is not less than \$275,000. To secure these appropriations it was necessary to lay siege to several assemblies, but whether by luck or design al-



NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

modate the constantly increasing student body in less than ten years. To remedy these two defects it was necessary to acquire a special building, large, commodious and fire-proof. With characteristic energy and earnestness the Board and president set about the new task. A site was purchased, an appeal made to the legislature for appropriations, and plans were

ways after long suffering, the needed apparatus, building, library, or what not were forthcoming just in the nick of time. The library was safely housed in its permanent quarters in the fall of 1910, just in time to accommodate the heavy increase in the enrollment of that year.

In his address at its dedication, June 21,

1910, Prof. Cunningham said: "In planning the building it was determined, first of all, to erect a thoroughly fire-proof construction, which a reasonable regard for the safety of the books demanded. Stone and brick, iron and glass, sand and cement, with wood for framing purposes only are the elements used. The heating plant is located 200 feet from the building."

your inspection of this part of the building. The general reading room is 60x80 feet, and designed to be the most attractive and convenient room in the building. The Ionic columns are an excellent imitation of Sienna marble."

The building is of Indiana limestone, a masterpiece of perfect architecture after the style



KINDERGARTEN

The four tiers of fire-proof shelving now in place in the stack room will store nearly 100,000 volumes, and there is space above for three additional tiers. When the stack room is filled and other available space about the building is occupied, a quarter of a million of volumes can easily be accommodated. The accessibility of the stack from each floor of the building, both natural and artificial lightings, the book elevators and the counters for temporary use of books, are features to be noted in

of the Italian renaissance, "chaste, massive and solid," every part in perfect accord with its purpose. It is a permanent, fitting and safe abiding place for the treasured lore it contains. The quarters occupied formerly by the library, and the old assembly room, rich in its tales of romance and grind of the exams were partitioned into some dozen large, airy recitation rooms which served greatly to relieve the congestion in the spring and summer terms.

The first Normal Training School, termed

the "Model School," was established in the winter of 1870. It consisted of the first four grades, and occupies two rooms. The children who attended paid tuition. Miss Ruth Morris (Mrs. Dr. Kersey, of Chicago) and Miss Sarah A. Donohue (Mrs. R. S. Tennant, of Terre Haute) were the teachers. A third room was added in 1871 in charge of Miss Rena King.

were entered into with the school city of Terre Haute whereby it became an integral part of the Terre Haute system, but was granted certain privileges not allowed other schools. In 1882, A. L. Wyeth taught seven and eight, Margaret Cox five and six, Cora Hill three and four, Fannie Burt two and one.

Further opportunity for observation and



FIRST COUNTRY TRAINING SCHOOL

and this same year Miss Fannie Scott (Mrs. W. W. Burt, of Los Angeles, Calif.) succeeded Miss Donohue. Miss Funnelle instructed in primary methods, and was the critic teacher. In 1873, William Russell succeeded Miss Morris as president of the Training School, and the next year four rooms were added, bringing all the eight grades into use. It was not satisfactory to conduct the Training School as a private institution, and in 1874 arrangements

study of children was given in 1884, when a kindergarten was established with Miss Estella Husted (Mrs. Emil Froeb, of Terre Haute) in charge. The kindergarten was discontinued in 1886, and resumed for a few years a little later. Miss May Manlove was the last kindergarten teacher. In 1891, for a period of five years, the rooms were reduced to two, offering work only in the first four grades. In 1896, Miss Kate Moran was the principal, and taught



COUNTRY TRAINING SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1913

seven and eight, Emma J. Batty five and six, Anna Trueblood three and four, Gertrude Robinson (Mrs. Waunker, of Terre Haute) one and two. During the first nine years only one term of practice was required. From 1879 to 1881, two years only, one term of practice was required. From 1879 to 1881, two terms were

(Mrs. Campbell, of Anderson) became an assistant in this department because of the great growth in attendance. She resigned in 1892, and was succeeded by F. M. Stalker, who had been the superintendent of the Bedford schools. When President Parsons ceased active teaching in 1890, the history of education was added and



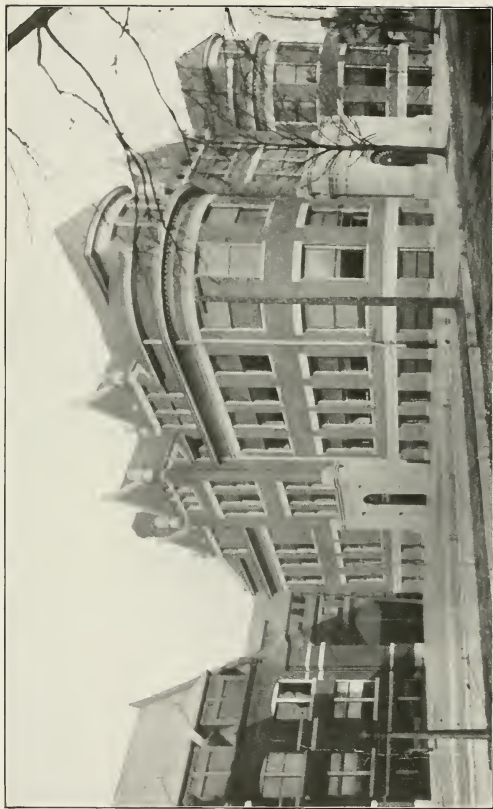
COUNTRY TRAINING SCHOOL, 1913

required. One term was required till 1891, and since two terms must be taken to graduate.

Howard Sandison, '72, succeeded Miss Funnelle as head of the department of primary methods in 1881. A. R. Charman, '83, was selected in 1883 as his assistant. When Mr. Parsons became president in 1885 his courses in psychology were added to the department of methods and teaching. In 1890 Miss Tarney

then Prof. Sandison became head of department of psychology, practice, methods and history of education.

This department was divided in 1903, Prof. Sandison retaining the work in psychology; Prof. Stalker taking the history of education; and Prof. Charman that of methods, observation and practice. This placed him in charge of the Training School. In 1904 Charles H.



NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL



Bean became assistant professor in mental science and methods. A large percentage of teachers have their first year's experience in a country district school with problems differing slightly from those of the graded school. To aid these and to give all prospective teachers a conception of how eight grades are conducted in one room, arrangements were entered into with Mr. Joseph Ripley, trustee of Lost Creek

state and their recognition as a legal part of the common schools made it necessary to extend the training school course to include four years of high school work. The four rooms occupied on the first floor of the main building did not afford sufficient room for this; too the inconvenience suffered by being housed with the Normal proper would not permit it. The solution of the problem was a separate training



DRAWING WORK EXHIBIT NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Township in 1902, for the use of the Glen school, five miles east of Terre Haute, on the interurban line. The conditions were to be made as nearly ideal as possible, the term extended and the expenses borne jointly. This was a valuable asset to the Training School. When the new High School was built on the site of the Glen school it became necessary after a year to use a school not so far distant on the same interurban as the ideal country district school.

The multiplication of high schools over the

school building. An appeal to the legislature of 1903 secured an appropriation of \$50,000. Ground was purchased just east of the Normal, work was immediately begun on a four-story brick building, and a portion of it was ready for occupancy in 1904.

The basement was given to the department of manual training. The grades occupied the first floor. The upper floors were carefully planned and appointed to answer the wants and needs of a modern up-to-date high school. The first year work was offered in the fresh-

man and sophomore year only, the second year the junior class was added and the third the senior class. Now the opportunity for practice and observation was offered in the grades, in the high school, and in a country district school.

The Training School is animated with a spirit of freedom—all the freedom a pupil can profit by. The practice teachers purpose to get the child as near the actual subject matter as possible, and to do it in a concrete way un-

world's work, and an added insight into his regular class room work. The girls of the class of 1912 from the high school gloried in the fact that they made their own commencement dresses. In the Training School there is little sympathy with the notion that such work is only a faddish wave sweeping the country. The teachers feel that it grows out of the natural unfolding of the child's life and long to extend the work in harmony with the ideas of modern industrial and vocational training



GIRLS GLEE CLUB NORMAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL

hampered by military restraint. To illustrate signed and executed by the pupils. Thus it was that manual training forced its way in as course was had to certain illustrative work de- and apply concretely the principles taught, re- a felt want, though as yet done only by the practice students. A plot of ground originally planned for the library lawn was turned into a school garden. Aside from its many other values, it has since been the source of all the arithmetic, nature study and language of the first four grades. This use of his hands brings to the pupil an appreciation of labor, a culture necessary for him in doing his share of the

contemplated by the law, but the present facilities of the school do not permit it.

From 1784 to 1907 the Training School had been an integral part of the school system of Terre Haute, conducted the same as any other school in the city, except that certain privileges were granted it to accommodate the practice students. Failure to adjust some differences in opinion over these in 1907 lead the Normal Board to assume entire control of the school's management. Prof. Charman, by virtue of his position as head of the department of methods, observation and practice, became the trustee. James O. Engleman, the first principal in the



new building, severed his connection with the school in 1910, and accepted a position in the Wisconsin State Normal. His successor, Guy C. Hanna, after one year's service, resigned, and became principal of the Boys' School at Plainfield. Miss Crawford was elected to fill his place in 1911.

The school has held for years to the theory that a reasonable amount of athletics is sufficient for a healthy school spirit, and to that

Games have been won from other state institutions that thrilled the school and helped the finances of the athletic association.

The relation of the school with its brother institution, R. P. I., excites some comment. The incident of the elephant on the tower helps assuage the feelings of the "Oats and Hay." It brings a feeling of regret that the athletic relations have been severed. With the remembrance of their street car rides over the town,



BOYS GLEE CLUB NORMAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL

extent encouragement has always been given. Spirit and muscle have not been lacking, but rather time for training. The fact that scarcely a man attends four years in succession, and not many an entire year, handicaps the school in contests with other state institutions, and the uncompromising high standard of work demanded keeps many men from devoting much time to training. Yet the school has done many things worthy of praise. Football has created little enthusiasm, but in basket-ball, baseball and field meets much interest has been taken and very creditable teams turned out.

blanket parades and scraps, comes a thrill of excitement. Those were strenuous and exciting days!

The Normal became a member of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association of Indiana in 1895, and in 1897 two new departments of physical culture were added, one in charge of J. P. Kimmel for men, the other for women in charge of Miss Anna C. Wright. Regular and systematic physical training was then given to students, three term work being demanded of all students, and one credit given for such work.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE AND GRADUATION

Year.	Fall.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Av. No. Enrolled.	No. of Diff. Persons Enrolled.	Gradu- ates.
1870 .....	0	40	66	...	47	98	...
1871 .....	36	33	84	...	64	141	...
1872 .....	76	85	131	...	104	224	9
1873 .....	96	106	197	...	143	286	20
1874 .....	125	74	279	...	165	304	12
1875 .....	121	146	218	...	162	322	8
1876 .....	103	118	183	...	135	282	10
1877 .....	171	120	246	...	179	329	8
1878 .....	216	187	413	...	272	592	16
1879 .....	200	198	385	...	261	530	11
1880 .....	258	218	372	...	283	578	17
1881 .....	258	270	478	...	335	732	24
1882 .....	279	256	424	...	319	694	30
1883 .....	279	297	539	...	371	773	35
1884 .....	308	329	542	...	393	646	32
1885 .....	301	320	583	...	401	705	26
1886 .....	353	369	611	...	444	789	30
1887 .....	334	319	636	...	447	769	27
1888 .....	343	375	626	...	449	789	42
1889 .....	379	349	686	...	471	806	45
1890 .....	359	358	671	...	463	823	41
1891 .....	386	421	770	...	526	932	39
1892 .....	439	441	957	...	612	1,105	55
1893 .....	441	372	930	...	581	1,093	57
1894 .....	381	436	1,183	...	666	1,330	54
1895 .....	598	680	981	110	592	1,274	54
1896 .....	526	680	1,167	202	607	1,572	96
1897 .....	454	534	1,351	306	652	1,640	107
1898 .....	537	572	1,189	618	729	1,711	87
1899 .....	511	568	882	663	656	1,538	111
1900 .....	479	501	1,087	536	689	1,628	94
1901 .....	470	446	1,172	674	676	1,624	74
1902 .....	476	511	1,198	726	728	1,406	89
1903 .....	462	457	1,124	600	677	1,316	68
1904 .....	498	504	1,070	634	658	1,576	76
1905 .....	452	463	1,222	751	722	1,817	79
1906 .....	488	498	1,251	854	746	2,081	98
1907 .....	447	483	1,313	1,084	748	1,474	80
1908 .....	529	541	1,851	1,353	1,001	2,790	113
1909 .....	488	523	1,587	1,150	937	3,129	97
1910 .....	543	589	1,575	1,184	972	2,922	144
1911 .....	481	506	1,058	...	803	2,096	142
1912 .....	516	586	882	812	...	2,935	140
1913 .....	611	624	875	...	...	...	175

## The Normal Garden

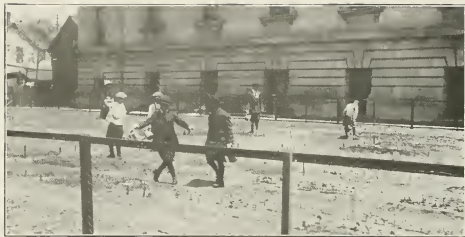
FREDERICK J. SCHAUFLEER (Grade 8)

THREE years ago, when the trustees of the Indiana State Normal School bought a site for the new library, they did not dream that they were also buying a site for a real experiment in school gardening. But Miss Woody and Miss Bader, being alive to the situation and seeing a chance for more extensive educational work, asked the trustees for the remaining unused ground for a school garden. The trustees gladly consented, and at once the untiring workers began to plan for the future. But they did not do it without difficulties. The ground was unfit for use, and the first work was to fit it for production. Soon by skillful fertiliza-



TRAINING SCHOOL GARDEN

tion the ground was put in fit condition for bearing. Then the real work began. Hot beds and cold frames were constructed. Each room of the training school was given a plot to cultivate. The beds were soon made and vegetables were planted. Each year's production has proved to be a success and a pleasure to both pupils and teachers. Not only common vegetables are planted, but experiments are made in the production of cotton tobacco, flax, and hemp, and this, too, has proven a success. The vegetables are given to the children as fruits of their own labor. The other products are used for experimental work in the school. But in developing the practical side, and giving the children responsibility, the art side has not been forgotten. Flowers are raised, and the entire garden is bordered by lovely sweet peas. In the center there is a large bed of flowers bordered by the vegetable beds in the shape of half moons.



WATERING THE GARDEN

Now to some, the question may come, What is the practical value of this experiment to both teacher and child, especially to the child? What has the child received? First of all the child has been made responsible for work all his own. Then he is allowed to enjoy the fruits of his own industry, thus putting a premium on his work. Then there is an opportunity for the student who dislikes study to exercise his ability and see a real result from his work. It also teaches the student to love the common things of every-day life, and to see the beauty in them. It teaches him self-reliance and responsibility, acquaints him with the real beauties of nature, her mysterious art of production, and teaches vividly that "there is as much beauty in tilling the soil as in writing a poem."



THE HOTBEDS

## WHO ARE THEY?



MANUAL TRAINING EXHIBIT



WORK IN CLAY MODELING

## Manual Training

THE DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE WILL OFFER COURSES IN COOKING, FOR THE FIRST TIME, AT THE OPENING OF THE SUMMER QUARTER.

AT the beginning of the fall term in 1905, the State Normal School offered its first courses in manual training. There was only one teacher, the present head of the department; and for the first term only ten students enrolled. By the end of the summer term of that school year one hundred thirty-three enrollments had been made in the various classes in the department. In 1906-7, there were 218 enrollments in the department; in 1907-8, 329; in 1908-9, 276; in 1909-10, 355; in 1910-11, 459; in 1911-12, 766; and in 1913, 900 students enrolled in the department. There are now two regular teachers and two assistants in the department.

The legislature of 1913 passed the Stahl-Yarling bill for the "encouragement, maintenance, and supervision of vocational education in industries, agriculture, and domestic science." This law will certainly hasten the work of introducing the subjects mentioned into schools where they were unknown before, and probably be the means of extending them in schools where they are already established in the courses of study. The greatest trouble that school boards have had in the past and probably will have in the next few years is to secure men and women competent to teach and supervise the teaching of these new subjects. With this in mind the general assembly increased the tax for the maintenance funds of three state schools, Indiana University, Purdue University, and Indiana State Normal School.

Proceeds from this tax will enable the State Normal School to build on the ground recently purchased on the south side of Mulberry street opposite the city training school, a new modern building for the accommodation of the Department of Manual Training and Domestic Science. This building will be completed and thoroughly equipped within the next eighteen months, and the State Normal School will be established more firmly than ever in the lead of all other institutions in the preparation of teachers for the schools of the state.



TURNING ROOM



SEWING ROOM





WOOD WORK EXHIBIT



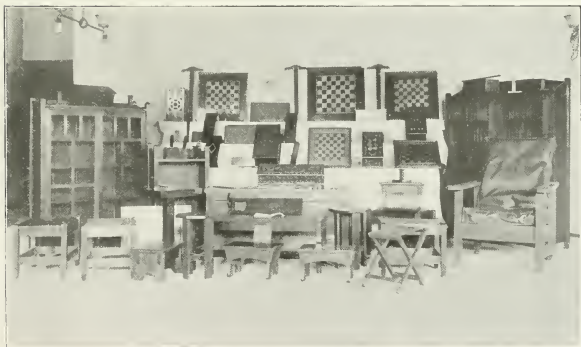
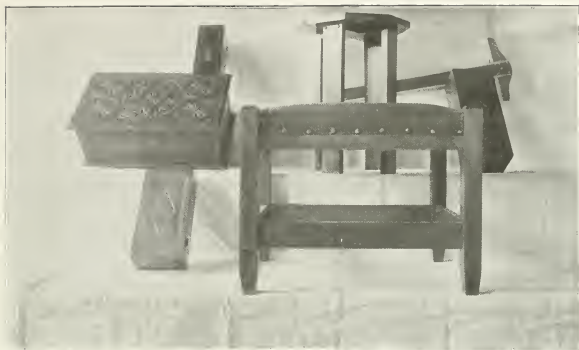
DRAWING ROOM



MANUAL TRAINING ROOM



ELEMENTARY MANUAL TRAINING ROOM



FURNITURE EXHIBITS

## SOME ALUMNI



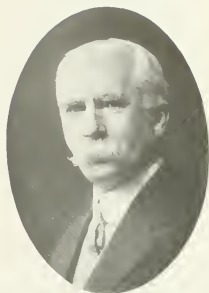




## Faculty of I. S. N.



CHARLES HOMER BEAN  
Assistant Professor Psychology



HOWARD SANDISON, '72  
Vice-President and Professor Psychology



JESSIE ROBINSON, '05  
Spring Assistant Psychology



WENDELL W. WRIGHT  
Laboratory Assistant, Psychology



SUSIE JAUQUES  
Spring Assistant Psychology



LEROY CARMACK  
Laboratory Assistant, Psychology



MAY MALOTT, '13  
Assistant Professor Methods, Observation  
and Practice



ALBERT ROSS CHARMAN, '83  
Professor Methods, Observation and Practice



MABEL BONSALL, '96  
Assistant Principal of Training School and  
Teacher of Mathematics



ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, '06  
Principal of Training School and Teacher  
of English





WALTER H. WOODROW, '07  
Teacher of Science, Training School



HOWARD H. BYRN, '10  
Teacher of Latin, Training School



CAROLINE SCHOCH  
Teacher of German, Training School



MINNIE WEYL, '05  
Teacher of History, Training School



TELULAH ROBINSON, '99-'11  
Grades Seven and Eight, Training School



ALMA McCRUM, '08  
Grades Five and Six, Training School



EDITH BADER, '05-'10  
Grades Three and Four, Training School



PEARL SIDENIUS  
Music and Drawing, Training School



ALICE M. WOODY, '05  
Grades One and Two, Training School



ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD, '10  
Teacher of Country Training School



TAYLOR C. PARKER, '11  
Spring Assistant History of Education



CHARLES MADISON CURRY  
Professor English and American Literature



FRANCIS MARION STALKER  
Professor History of Education



E. M. MUNCIE, '11  
Spring Assistant English and American  
Literature



H. E. HENDERSON, '08  
Spring Assistant History of Education  
and European History



MARY ELINOR MORAN, '90  
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CHARLES BALDWIN BACON  
Professor Public Speaking and Reading



JOHN E. WISELY, '85  
Professor English



VICTOR C. MILLER, '05-12  
Assistant Professor English



ERLE ELSWORTH CLIPPINGER  
Assistant Professor English



THIRZA PARKER, '11  
Spring Assistant English



ANNA COX  
Spring Assistant English



FREDERICK GILBERT MUTTERER  
Professor German Language and Literature



ROSE MARIAN COX, '91  
Assistant Professor German Language  
and Literature



HELEN FROEB, '11  
Spring Assistant German Language and  
Literature



FREDERICK H. WENG  
Assistant Professor Latin



JOHN J. SCHLICHER  
Professor Latin



E. W. DUNKIN, '07  
Spring Assistant Latin



MABEL D. MARSHALL  
Assistant Librarian



ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM  
Head Librarian



HELEN MARY CRANE  
Assistant Librarian



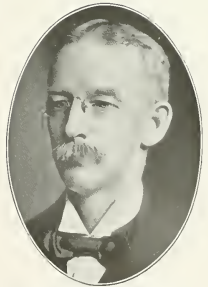
EDNA BROWN, '98  
Assistant Librarian



ANNE CLARE KEATING  
Assistant Librarian



CARABELLE GREINER, '06  
Assistant Librarian



ELLWOOD WADSWORTH KEMP, '80  
Professor American History and Civics



**WILLIAM ORLANDO LYNCH, '96**  
Assistant Professor American History  
and European History



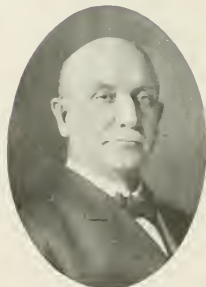
**W. C. GOELE, '02**  
Spring Assistant American History and Civics



**FRANK SMITH BOGARDUS**  
Professor European History



**WALTER HARVEY**  
Spring Assistant European History



**OSCAR LYNN KELSO, '79**  
Professor Mathematics





JAMES HARVEY BAXTER  
Assistant Professor Mathematics



FRANK RAWDON HIGGINS  
Assistant Professor Mathematics



SETH CLINTON MORRILL, '10  
Spring Assistant Mathematics



EDWIN MORRIS BRUCE  
Assistant Professor Physics and Chemistry



ROBERT G. GILLUM  
Professor Physics and Chemistry



JOHN H. OSEBORNE  
Laboratory Assistant and Instructor in Chemistry



LOUIS JOHN RETTGER, '86  
Professor Physiology



GEORGE BURGET  
Laboratory Assistant



FRED DONAGHY, '11  
Assistant Professor Physiology and Botany



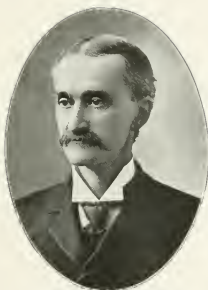
ULYSSES O. COX, '89  
Professor Botany and Zoology



**HORACE POWELL**  
Spring Assistant Botany and Zoology



**ROScoe RAYMOND HYDE, '06**  
Assistant Professor Botany and Zoology



**CHARLES REDWAY DYER**  
Professor Geography and Geology



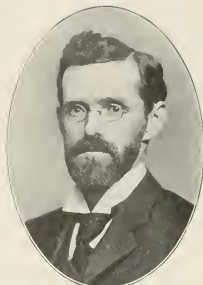
**CARL HALE BARKER**  
Assistant Geography and Geology



**WILLIAM ALLEN MCBETH, '95**  
Assistant Professor Geography and Geology



MELVIN K. DAVIS, '11  
Spring Assistant Geography and Geology



WILLIAM THOMAS TURMAN  
Professor Penmanship and Drawing



GLADYS DAVIES, '12  
Spring Assistant Music and Drawing



GLADYS BOTSFORD  
Professor Music



MERIT LEES LAUBACH  
Professor Manual Training and Domestic Art



Mrs. B. O. WELLS  
Spring Assistant Manual Training and  
Domestic Art



IVAH RHYAR, '07  
Assistant Professor, Manual Training and  
Domestic Art



WILLIAM UNVERFERTH, '13  
Spring Assistant Manual Training and  
Domestic Art



EDITH A. BAILEY  
Professor Physical Education (Women)



A. G. WESTPHAL  
Professor Physical Education and  
Acting Dean of Men



CHARLOTTE BERTHA SCHWEITZER  
Dean of Women



MINNIE E. HILL  
Registrar



JESSIE SIGLER  
Bookkeeper



EMMA SMITH  
Clerk

## GRADUATING CLASS OFFICERS



SARA J. KING  
Secretary

HAZEL BINFORD  
Vice-President

RALPH H. SMITH  
President

RAYMOND REECE  
Treasurer

## NORMAL SENIOR OFFICERS



RALPH H. SMITH  
Pres. Fall Term

JAMES H. BALDWIN  
Pres. Winter Term

ETHEL SCOTT  
Vice-Pres. Winter Term

MAY MALOTT  
Treas. Spring Term

MAY ZINCK  
Sec. Fall Term

EDNA WALLACE  
Sec. Spring Term

CHARLES B. FOWLER  
Pres. Spring Term

NOBLE WILSON  
Vice-Pres. Spring Term

MARY SHEETS  
Class Artist

## College Course Seniors



**MARIE RUCKER**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Major, Literature.



**GLADYS M. TILLEY**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Major, Mathematic-  
Graduate of Wiley High School.



**V. ALICE COWGILL**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Major, Mathematics.



**ADA WELTE**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Major, German.





**ANNA E. COX**, Union City, Ind.  
Major, English.



**SARA J. KING**, Danville, Ind.  
Major, English.



**NELLIE HENDRICKS**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Major, Latin.



**RALPH C. SHIELDS**, Sullivan, Ind.  
Major, English.  
Member of the Daedalian Literary Society.



**MRS. ANNA ROBINSON BLACK, Terre Haute, Ind.**  
Majors, Literature and History.



**LOUISE BARBOUR, Grainola, Oklahoma.**  
Majors, Mathematics and German.



**LOUISE HARRIS, West Terre Haute, Ind.**  
Major, Biology.



**MARGARET S. A. HARDIE, Terre Haute, Ind.**  
Major, English.  
Member of Philomathean Literary Society.  
A Llamarada.



**WILLIAM UNVERFERTH**, Freelandville, Ind.  
Major, Manual Training.



**LESLIE A. CHILDRESS**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Supt. of Fairbanks Schools, 1908-1912.  
Member of Daedalian Literary Society.



**WILL D. ANDERSON**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Major, Mathematics.



**LEONARD McCLOUD**, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Superintendent of Fontanet Schools.  
Wiley, '08.



**CECILIA RUBIN, Terre Haute, Ind.**  
Major, History.



**LEE V. BRINTON, Clay City, Ind.**  
Major, Mathematics.  
Member of Ciceronian Debating Society.

## **Normal Course Seniors**



**THOMAS V. PRUITT, Terre Haute, Ind.**  
Member of Ciceronian Debating Society.  
Chairman of Senior Program Committee.



MAY McBRIDE, Freedom, Ind.



RALPH H. SMITH, Martinsville, Ind.  
President of Graduating Class.  
Member of Ciceronian Debating Society.



IVA GLEN GOBIN, Riley, Ind.



WALTER H. CARNAHAN, Lynnville, Ind.  
Member of Ciceronian Debating Society.  
Member of the Inter-state Debating Team, 1913



**HARRY E. ELDER, Knox, Ind.**

Member of Ciceronian Debating Society.



**LYDIA MASON, Switz City, Ind.**



**ETHEL L. PARKER, Shoals, Ind.**

Member of Philomathean Literary Society.  
An Epsilon Delta.



**NOBLE WILSON, Bargersville, Ind.**

Member of Ciceronian Debating Society.



**EDNA BELL, Petersburg, Ind.**  
An Epsilon Delta.  
Will teach in Hammond next year



**RUTH HIGHTSHUE, Clermont, Ind.**  
Member of Eclectic Literary Society.



**ABBIE BARRICKLOW, Aurora, Ind.**  
Studied one year in Kindergarten Training School at Cincinnati.  
Has taught in Rising Sun and Elwood, Ind.  
Member of Eclectic Literary Society.



**BLANCHE CHAILLAUX, Orleans, Ind.**  
Will teach Departmental English and Mathematics in Orleans.  
Ind., next year.



CORA NUGENT, Elnora, Ind.



A. HAZEL SMITH, Elkhart, Ind.



OMA BROWN, Terre Haute, Ind.



MADGE O'HAYER, Terre Haute, Ind.





HOWARD ROCKHILL, Newcastle, Ind.



STELLA A. HARMON, Odon, Ind.

Has taught in Evansville city schools.

Will attend Stout Institute at Menominee, Wis. next year.



ESTHER SOULES, Terre Haute, Ind.



CORLISS R. MAXAM, Francisco, Ind.



W. H. WHEELER, Staunton, Ind.



DELLA LAUGHLIN, Terre Haute, Ind.



EDITH PESCHECK.

Graduate from Normal Course, Fall Term, 1912.  
Teaching now at Bunsen, Ind.



MATILDA M. REIFEL, Jasper, Ind.



FRANCIS C. McCULLOUGH, Somerville, Ind.



DOROTHY BOWLES, Terre Haute, Ind.



NELLE E. CONWAY, Terre Haute, Ind.



OLIVE ROSALIND WHITE, Morristown, Ind.



HAZEL B. KELLEY, Terre Haute, Ind.



MARGARET S. YEAGER, North Vernon, Ind.



MABEL E. JACOBY, Plymouth, Ind.



DORIS B. BUCK, Indianapolis, Ind.



**VIRGIL FISHER, Linton, Ind.**

Member of Daedalian Literary Society



**LULU SEEVER, Carlisle, Ind.**



**WALTER WHITE, Washington, Ind.**

Principal of Glendale High School past two years



**NELLIE BREWER, New Lebanon, Ind.**

Majors, Literature and History.



EDITH W. BRUNKER, Riley, Ind.



ESTHER NORRIS, Thorntown, Ind.



EDNA ADAMS WALLACE, Milton, Ind.  
An Omega.



LYDIA MOORE, Pimento, Ind.



JAMES H. BROWN, Elkinsville, Ind.

Attended C. N. C. one year.



WILLIAM D. STEVENS, New Salisbury, Ind.



CHARLES B. FOWLER, Bicknell, Ind.

Member of the Forum Literary Society



A. W. FISHBACK, Brazil, Ind.



**BLANCHE WOLVERTON, Delphi, Ind.**

Member of the Alethenai Literary Society.  
A Llamarada.



**EMALENE ALWES, Seymour, Ind.**



**MARY PHIDELIA SHEETS, Angora, Ind.**

Studied three years in Tri-State College.



**NELLE AGENG, Terre Haute, Ind.**





MARY FLAHERTY, Terre Haute, Ind.  
An Omega.



ALMA L. TEICHMAN, Harrison, Ohio.



MRS. ANNA MYERS-WALLACE, Wheatland, Ind.



GRACE E. SCHWALM, Logansport, Ind.



**ELIZABETH STANDIFORD, Tunnelton, Ind.**  
Member of the Alethenai Literary Society.  
A Mu Zeta.



**OLLIE DIX, Utica, Ind.**



**MAY ZINCK, Utica, Ind.**  
Member of the Alethenai Literary Society.  
A Mu Zeta.



**MARGARET HAGEN, West Terre Haute, Ind.**



G. REMY BIERLY, Elizabeth, Ind.

Member of the State Legislature, 1912-1914.



BERT EUDALY, Sheridan, Ind.



JOHN H. CRICHFIELD, Linton, Ind.



LEE HARSHMAN, Terre Haute, Ind.



MINNIE BROWNE, Winchester, Ind.



MRS. JOSEPHINE GOFF, Bedford, Ind.



HAZEL C. BINFORD, Carthage, Ind.



BEULAH STROLE, New Goshen, Ind.



WILLIAM B. FRENCH, Ft. Branch, Ind.



RUSSEL E. WARREN, Saratoga, Ind.  
Member of the Forum Literary Society.



RALPH JOHNSON, Saratoga, Ind.  
Member of the Forum Literary Society.



H. O. KLOSTERMANN, Huntingburg, Ind.



PATIENCE McKEY, Colorado Springs, Colo.



MINNIE M. ROLLINGS, Terre Haute, Ind.  
A Myosotis.



EDNA PEYTON, Terre Haute, Ind.



LOUISE JANE MCGILL, Muncie, Ind.



LUVINA SYESTER, Hymera, Ind.



SOPHIA RIECHERS, Crown Point, Ind.



ZELL BELL, Kendallville, Ind.

Member of the Philomathean Literary Society.



URA ANN CHAMBERS, Freedom, Ind.



HOWARD WELLMAN, Terre Haute, Ind.



A. E. HARBIN, Frankfort, Ind.  
Taught Science in Danville H. S., 1912.



EMMET SIMPSON, Salem, Ind.



N. I. CLUNIE, New Salisbury, Ind.





ROSALIE MITCHELL, Hardinsburg, Ind.  
An Omega.



GLADYS E. LUTZ, Fayette, Ind.



MARY ANNE FREED, Orleans, Ind.



JESSE LEASURE, West Terre Haute, Ind.



**FLOYD H. MINER**, Carthage, Ind.  
Tennis Manager and Yell Leader.  
Specialist in Chemistry.



**DON C. FORD**, Sullivan, Ind.



**OSCAR HANEY**, Brazil, Ind.  
Member of Inter-State Debating Teams, 1911 and 1913.  
Member of the Ciceronian Debating Team.  
A Ciceronian.



**EARNEST CHILDRESS**, Freedom, Ind.  
Member of the Daedalian Literary Society.



GLADYS HOPE McCLUNG, Terre Haute, Ind.



EURA M. MANUEL, Terre Haute, Ind.



NELLIE CLEAVER, Lebanon, Ind.



LOTTIE PATE LOGAN, Switz City, Ind.

Will teach Departmental English in Marion next year.



ROBERT E. ECKERT, Jasper, Ind.



CLAUDE McFARLAND, Elon, Ind.



CHARMIAN WILLIAMS, Indianapolis, Ind.



ELSIE OLIVE KITTLE, Terre Haute, Ind.



GROVER G. BROWN, Story, Ind.



ROY L. WHITE, Georgetown, Ind.



BENJ. R. THOMPSON, Rockville, Ind.  
Member of Ciceroian Debating Society.



GEORGE CROMWELL, Ashboro, Ind.



MAYME LOLETAH BROWN, Bloomfield, Ind.  
Member of Philomathean Literary Society.  
An Omega.



ROBIN W. HYNDMAN, Churubusco, Ind.  
Member of the Daedalian Literary Society.



MAY MALOTT, Bedford, Ind.



JOHN WELCH, Terre Haute, Ind.



EVA MARTIN, Terre Haute, Ind.



GEORGE W. CRAVENS, Hardinsburg, Ind.



GOLDIE BRILL, Riley, Ind.



ZOE BARBRE, Farmersburg, Ind.



BELL A. SMITH, Terre Haute, Ind.



CLARA DAVIS, Mooreland, Ind.



RAYMOND REECE, Dupont, Ind.  
Member of Daedalian Literary Society.



GENEVIEVE FLINN, Raglesville, Ind.





KATHERINE N. ARNOLD, Terre Haute, Ind.



A. A. McCLANAHAN, Deputy, Ind.



HAZEL M. TILLMAN, Huntington, Ind.

Philomathean.  
Epsilon Delta.  
Member Y. W. C. A. Cabinet.



CHARLES D. DILTS, Bryant, Ind.



LILLIAN B. DAVIS, Carlisle, Ind.



HARRY STEPHENSON, Windfall, Ind.



LOUISA BRUNER, Freedom, Ind.



H. LeROY CARMACK, Kempton, Ind.  
Ex-Laboratory Assistant in Psychology.  
Member of Forum Literary Society.



MARGARET CROSSER, Brazil, Ind.



HAZEL B. NEAL, Terre Haute, Ind.



FERN HAMILTON, Franklin, Ind.



JESSIE SINGLETON, Greencastle, Ind.



**JAMES BALDWIN**, Windfall, Ind.

Member of Daedalian Literary Society.



**O. B. OSWALT**, Wabash, Ind.

Superintendent of Lincolnshire High School next year.



**ROXY LEFFORGE**, North Manchester, Ind.



**WALTER WHITE**, Washington, Ind.



CLARA ELIZABETH APPEGATE. Thorntown, Ind.  
Member of the Alleghenai Literary Society.  
A Mu Zeta.



LOIS L. TERRIL, Brazil, Ind.



MAUD E. BISHOP, Terre Haute, Ind.



EDNA E. LLOYD, Terre Haute, Ind.  
An Omega.



MARY DAY, Bedford, Ind.

Member of the Alleghenai Literary Society.  
A Llamarada.



ETHEL SCOTT, Danville, Ind.



EVA NELSON, Valley Mills, Ind.



MARY L. ENGLE, Clinton, Ind.



NELLE SMYERS, Terre Haute, Ind.



BENJAMIN ROPP, Flat Rock, Ind.



FLOYD D. LONG, Pimento, Ind.

# JUNIORS





## JUNIOR OFFICERS



RUBY CURRY, Vice-Pres  
FRED JACKSON, Pres. Winter Term

GLADYS RIPPETOE, Sec'y, Fall Term

CATHERINE LADD, Sec'y Spring Term  
HARRY VEATCH, Pres. Spring Term

# SOPHOMORES



1914

## SOPHOMORE OFFICERS



GLEN H. HOUK, Pres., Fall and Winter	FRED CLEMENTS, Pres., Spring	RALEIGH STOTZ, Treas., Spring
LEONA KRUGER, Sec'y., Spring	RALPH W. SMITH, Vice-Pres., Winter	DALLA ENGLEMAN, Treas., Winter
NETTA McCAMPBELL, Chairman Program Committee		
		LENA FAILING, Sec'y., Fall

## The Sophomores

AT the first meeting last fall, Mr. Glen Houk was elected president, Mr. Lahr vice-president, Miss Mason secretary, Miss Failing treasurer, Mr. Huck athletic captain, Mr. Bixler editor, Miss Sullivan chairman of the program committee, Messrs. Martin and McDonald representatives to the Oratorical League. These officers served for twelve weeks. At the next meeting Mr. Houk was re-elected president, R. Smith vice-president, Miss Engleman treasurer, Miss Crowder secretary, Mr. Smith artist, Mr. Lahr editor, and Miss McCammel chairman of the program committee. At the meeting in the spring term much interest was shown and the class represented by about six hundred members, elected Mr. Fred Clements president, Miss Engleman vice-president, Miss Kruger secretary, Mr. Stoltz treasurer, Mr. French Clements athletic captain, Mr. Cunningham artist, and Mr. Martin editor. Two meetings have been held and a large number present. Mr. Bacon gave a very interesting talk on the subject of The Mountaineers of the Blue Ridge. It was also agreed to have a banquet the last Friday of the term. So the Sophomore class will close the year with a general good time, and hope that the class next year can slip in and fill its place.



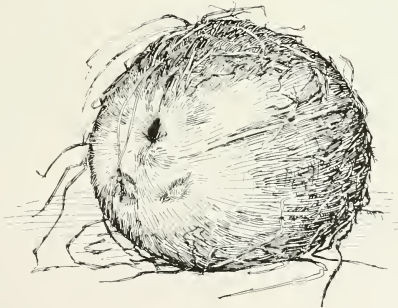
## College Course Notes

IN the June number of the *ADVANCE* of 1812, the College Course promised it would improve its athletic standing in the school for the next year. This is not to be an athletic write-up, but we cannot refrain from mentioning some of the things that we have done this year. In the first Annual Cider Meet of the State Normal during the fall term, the College Course came second with 31 points to the Seniors 33, and in the inter-class basketball, the College Course was the only class with a percentage of 1,000. When we consider that the year before we were last in everything, we think we have duly kept our promise.

However, athletics has not been our only pursuit. In class meetings and in social functions, the College Course has kept the lead of the whole school. When it comes to novel and interesting entertainments we have not only kept the lead, but have kept the other classes guessing as to what we would have next. There has been no meeting of the College Course during the entire year, but what eats have been served. This is a record that no other class in school can equal. We are also the only class that has had a class picnic. This was held at Forest Park in early spring, and, although rather lonesome on account of all the trees leaving (leafing), it was a very enjoyable affair. The most remarkable feature was that Lee Brinton was able to fatten up after a year's teaching.

The College Course is steadily growing in numbers. The time was, when the majority of the College Course students were Normal course graduates. Although this is true to a large extent yet, there are also many more high school graduates entering the College Course now than formerly.

Our prophecy for the future of the College Course is that they will not only steadily grow, but will, indeed, become the largest course in the school, and as such will have to be divided into the four classes, Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors, and the Normal Course will be thrown together as one body.



# COLLEGE COURSE OFFICERS



HERBERT SAKEL, Pres. Winter Term  
ZELPHA BURKETT, Sec. Winter Term

MARJORIE B. CUPPY, Pres. Spring Term  
WINIFRED RAY, Vice-Pres. Winter Term  
TOM JOHNSON, Treasurer

CARL N. MILLER, Pres. Fall Term  
HAZEL NELSON, Sec. Fall Term

# LITERARY SOCIETIES



"BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER"

## ORATORICAL LEAGUE OFFICERS



KENNETH MITCHELL  
Chairman of Music Committee

MAY ZINCK  
Secretary

EDWIN J. HEMMER  
President

GEORGE BURGET  
Vice-President

MARJORIE CUPPY  
Treasurer

## Oratorical League

WHENEVER any school organization has a sound foundation, and no dissolution in sight, it has a moral right to command the respect of the student body. Such has been the case with the Oratorical League, which has gained the respect of the student body and a recognition on the part of the faculty never before enjoyed.

Early in the school year the league, composed of two representatives from each of the various classes and literary societies, met and elected officers. E. J. Hemmer was elected president; George Burget, vice-president; May Zinck, secretary, and Marjorie Cuppy, treasurer. Later, committees on music and arrangements were appointed by the president. With this excellent corps of officers the league began its year's work.

## I. S. N. AFFIRMATIVE DEBATING TEAM



WENDELL W. WRIGHT

E. J. HEMMER

HARVEY E. STORK



## I. S. N. NEGATIVE DEBATING TEAM



WALTER CARNAHAN

OSCAR HANEY

BERT ELLIS

The first event of the year was the Inter-Society debate which took place on the evening of Feb. 1. The question, which became the question for the Inter-State debates, was: "Resolved, That the several states should readjust their systems of taxation so as to exempt personal property and improvements on land from all taxation." The judges declared the Ciceronian team victorious over the Daedalian team by a vote of 3 to 0.

## OSHKOSH DEBATING TEAM



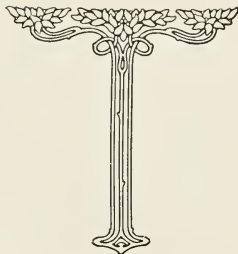
HARRY HAUFSCHIELD

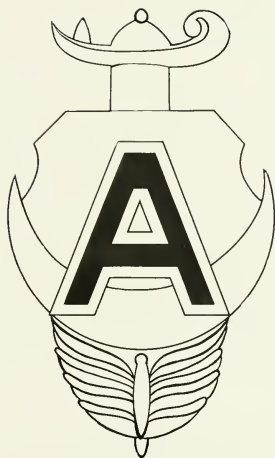
CHARLES MEYER

ROBERT FISCHER

Now Prof. Bacon appeared on the scene with his splendid coaching ability and "Corken dope," and began to develop two teams which, when weighed in the balance, should not be found wanting. His untiring efforts were not in vain, for on April 25, our affirmative team, composed of W. W. Wright, H. E. Stork and E. J. Hemmer, met in debate, and defeated by a unanimous decision, the negative team from Oshkosh, Wis. This had never before in the history of the Triangular Debating League been accomplished. The music of the evening was splendid. The loyal support given the boys by the students and faculty was commendable. On the same night our negative team, composed of Bert Ellis, Walter Carnahan and Oscar Haney, won a unanimous decision over Normal, Ill. Thus of the nine judges judging the three debates of the league on that evening, I. S. N. captured six. What more could it ask?

On Thursday evening, May 1, Prof. and Mrs. Bacon gave a reception to the members of the debating teams, and Mr. Burget, whose excellent work in arranging for the debates deserves mention, together with their girl friends. Games were played and refreshments served. When the clock had struck one eleven times the company departed with pleasant memories of the evening, which was not soon to be forgotten.





## Alethenai Literary Society

"Ah, yes, the chapter ends today;  
We even lay the book away;  
But oh, how sweet the moments sped,  
Before the final page was read."

—Dunbar.

THE end of the school year of 1913 closes the sixth chapter in the history of the Alethenai. Organized in 1907, with an enthusiastic membership of fourteen, the society has continued active ever since and, though the years have changed its membership, the same spirit of loyalty prevails and the same standard of excellence marks its work.

There are several land-marks in the history of the Alethenai, of which she is justly proud. Perhaps best of all is the victory won by her representatives in the inter-society debate in 1910, which established her prestige among the literary societies of the Normal. This organization has always comprised a part of the Oratorical League, and has taken quite an active part in its affairs, providing from her own membership several splendid officers.

The past year has been one of no less activity than former years. The present membership list includes eighteen active members, who have spent much energy in working out a successful year for the Alethenai. They are the Misses Mae Zinck, Zelpha Burkett, Esther Westbrook, Dorothy Bowser, Sara King, Larene B. Davies, Blanche Wolverton, Edith Provines, Clara Applegate, Esther Norris, Mae Mallott, Lena Campbell, Marie Grose, Mary Day, Elizabeth Standiford, Hazel Hooker, Ella Heil and Ruth Costelow.

The annual banquet held on January 18th was a decided success, and the toasts, all of which had reference to Indiana, called forth the highest loyalty to Hoosierdom.

The regular meetings have been devoted to the study of standard authors, operas, men of note and debating questions and many interesting and instructive programs have been rendered. The officers are as follows: President, Zelpha Burkett; vice-president, Mae Mallott; secretary, Dorothy Bowser; treasurer, Clara Applegate; parliamentarian, Mae Zinck, and editor, Larene B. Davies.

Among the Alethenai graduates are the Misses Mae Zinck, Sara King, Ella Heil, Esther Norris, Mae Mallott, Elizabeth Standiford and Blanch Wolverton. It is with regret that we part with these valued members, but our best wishes will follow them and, "Once an Alethenai, always an Alethenai," is the motto they will carry with them.

Next September will find the society ready for another year of work, and the unbroken chain of progress will continue.



# ALETHENAI



Larene B. Davis  
Blanche Wolverton  
Zephia Burkett

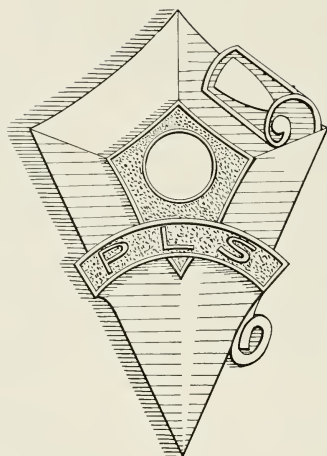
Mary Day  
Marie Goose  
May Mallott

Esther Westbrook  
Edith Provines  
Mav Zinck

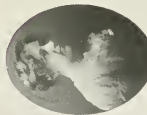
Ruth Costlow  
Dorothy Bowser  
Lena Campbell

Ella Hail  
Elizabeth Sandiford  
Clara Applegate

Sara King  
Esther Norris  
Hazel Hooker



PHILOMATHEAN



Ruth Wilcutts  
Ollie Davis  
Mayne Brown  
Mabel Davis  
Clara Davis

Mayne Brown  
Mabel Davis  
Mabel Davis  
Clara Davis

Margaret Hardie  
Gwendolyn  
Minnie Brown  
Hazel Tiffin

Marion Guppy  
Hazel Binford  
Grace Schwalbe  
Alma Trichman

Edith E. Parker  
Gladys Mayer  
Hazel Binford  
Maudie Ruffel

Clara Elbert  
Zella Bell  
Amelia E. Peters  
Gladys Kippner

## Philomathean Literary Society

THE Philomathean Literary Society was organized by Prof. Lardner in 1908, and one of its charter members, Miss Margaret Hardie, was still present at the beginning of the fall term, but left to accept a position as teacher in the Marion schools.

Throughout the year three distinct lines of work have been pursued, the drama, parliamentary drill, and current events. Much good has been derived from the work. The subject matter has been carefully prepared and given in a pleasing manner, for each felt that she must do her best in order to escape the censure of the critic.

Such dramas as "The Doll's House," "Man and Superman," "Chanticleer," "The Blue Bird," "Peter Pan," "The Sunken Bell," "Herod," "In Mid-Channel," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," and "Streaks of Light," with their authors have been discussed.

Each has derived something helpful from the parliamentary drills, which have been conducted much as a class recitation. A great deal of pleasure came from the efforts to put into practice the rules which had been learned.

The society has kept in touch with the domestic and foreign events of the year through the discussions given at each meeting.

The social phase of the society has, also, been emphasized.

Miss Margaret Hardie, on the evening before leaving to take up her work in the Marion schools, was pleasantly surprised by several of the members. Those who had the good fortune to be present were the Misses Amelia Peters, Helen Davis, Mary Sheets, Ruth Willcutts, June Manor, Hazel Tillman, Marjorie Cuppy, Anna Cox, and Minnie Browne.

During the winter term, the most unique social feature of the year took place. On February 21 the society, under the direction of Miss Marjorie Cuppy, gave a play, "The New System," in the Training School Auditorium. It represented life in the future, when woman has received the ballot and gone forth to take up her duties of state, leaving man at home to work out his domestic salvation of household duties.

The cast consisted of eight girls: Mrs. Moffatt (Anna Cox); a brilliant young chief justice of the Supreme Court; Nelsonia Perry Chester (June Manor), a gallant captain of the navy; Napoleonette Hannibal Hightower (Ruth Willcutts), a dashing young army officer; Tulania Pasteur Darwin Mortimer (Rena Kiefer), a learned university president; Mr. Moffatt (Mary Sheets), a henpecked husband; Mr. Darlington (Cleda Eckart), the cook and a former lover of Captain Chester; Mr. Bosworth (Margaret Underwood), the housemaid; Mr. Patridge (Matilda Reifel), the launderer, in love with the professor.

The scenes took place in Mrs. Moffatt's attractive living room. The new system after it was completely worked out was voluntarily given up for the old.

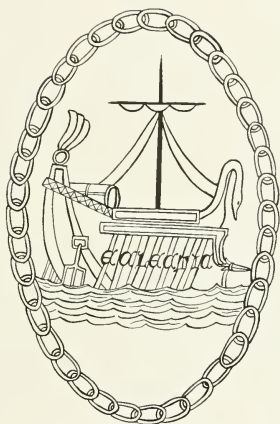
Each girl acted her part well. Those who represented the masculine sex made handsome looking young men, and the art with which they did this was commendable.

After the play, the guests were invited to the lower hall, which had been transformed to a "dream of beauty" by the decorative committee. After a pleasant social time refreshments were served and freights given as favors.

The Althenai, Daedalian, Ciceronian, and Forum Literary Societies, Mr. and Mrs. Wisely, Mr. and Mrs. Weng, Miss Rose Cox, Miss Charlotte Bertha Schweitzer, Miss Edith Bader, Miss Caroline Schock, Mr. Byrn and Mr. T. M. Miller were the guests.

Saturday evening, May 11, the Philomatheans made up a picnic party at Collett Park. All were present but Helena Sutton, Gladys Rippetoe, Zell Bell, and Mayme Brown. Miss Margaret Underwood, a former member, was present. Though the evening was cool the very appetizing luncheon was in no way neglected.





## Eclectic Literary Society

1913

ON February 6, 1913, a number of young women of the Indiana State Normal School organized a new literary society, the first literary society which has been organized in this school for several years.

The society was named, "Eclectic," since it is to be a literary society which chooses the best of literary productions for study.

The following officers were chosen:

Margaret S. Yeager, President; Olive White, Vice-President; Cora Cline, Secretary; Naomi Turner, Treasurer; A. Hazel Smith, Editor; Abbie Barricklow, Artist; Ruth Hightshue, Parliamentarian.

The remaining charter members are:

Lydia Mason, Gertrude Cavender, Ura A. Chambers, Milly Applegate, Ida Turner, Bell Smith, Mary Anne Freed, and Jessie Singleton.

The new members that have been added to the list are:

Nema Binford, Adna Lindsay, Goldie Brill, Lois Terril, Mary E. Stork, Minerva Payton, and Mrs. Anna R. Black.

The society took up the study of current events and Indiana authors for the remainder of the year.

Thus far, the lives and works of the following authors have been studied:

Joaquin Miller, James Whitcomb Riley, Sarah K. Bolton, Mary Hannah Krout, Sarah T. Bolton Benjamin S. Parker and Meredith Nicholson.

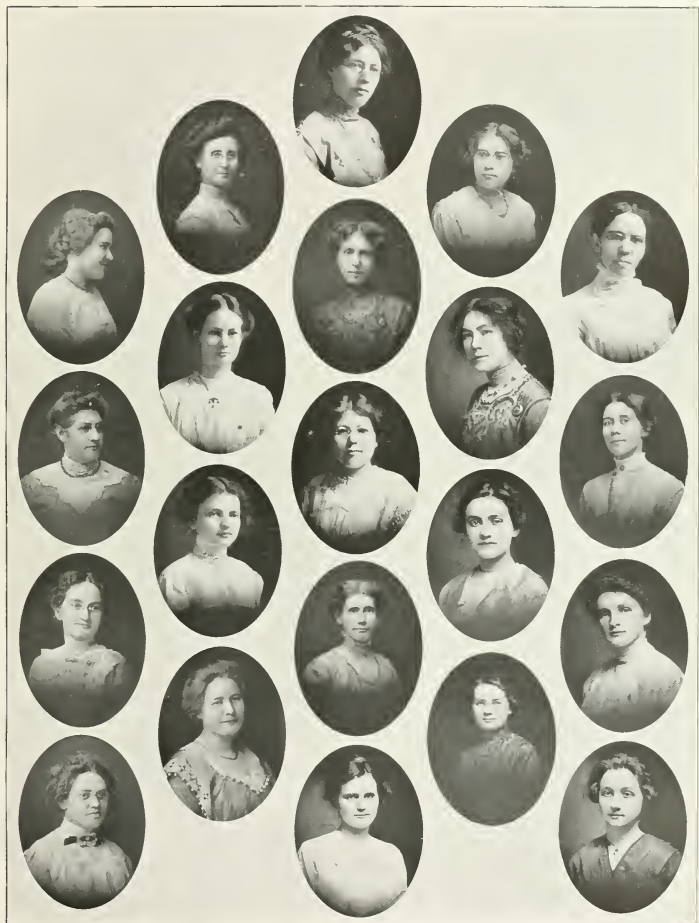
Some of the most interesting current events discussed were:

"Popular Election of Senators," "Commission Form of City Government," "The Discovery of the South Pole," "The Indiana Legislature," "How Agriculture Can Be Improved," "The Social Evil of the Present Day," and "The Progress of Indiana Since 1816."

One very interesting fact about the society is that there are thirteen graduating seniors among its members. Who said "thirteen" was not a lucky number?



# ECLECTIC LITERARY SOCIETY



Hazel Smith  
Anna R. Black  
Ura Chambers  
Mary Freed

Olive White  
Ruth Hightshue  
Lydia Mason  
Gertrude Freed

Margaret Yeager  
Cora Cline  
Adna Lindsay  
Gertrude Cavender  
Iessie Singleton

Naomi Turner  
Bell A. Smith  
Goldie Brill  
Minerva Peyton

Abbie Barricklow  
Ida Turner  
Lois Terrel  
Mary Stork





Paul A. Hanson

# FORVM 1913



Cooper R. Criss



Andrew Metcalf



George E. Durant



Homer V. Vries



Ralph Johnson



Lee Hardman



Thomas R. Johnson



Raymond M. Bostwick



William H. Smith



Alfred C. Senneker



Charles F. Fowler



John F. Mearns

## Forum Literary Society

JUNE, 1913, marked the close of the ninth year of the Forum. At the beginning of the year Messrs. Carmack, Burget, Fowler, Rightsell, Harshman, and Barker, were present at the first roll call. The usual order of work was taken up, and the upbuilding of the society was begun. With this end in view the following new men have been taken into the Forum during the year: Homer Wright, Clinton, Ind.; Casper Crim, Hartsville, Ind.; Robert Hoffman, Greencastle, Ind.; Casey McDonald, Armstrong, Ind.; Ralph Johnson, Saratoga, Ind.; Russell Warren, Saratoga, Ind.; Thomas Johnston, Bluffton, Ind.; Andrew Merker, Jasper, Ind., and Emmet Riardon, Commiskey, Ind.

The literary work of the society has been confined mostly to topics of current events rather than to lengthy debating work on one subject. The fact that all of our men were doing work outside of regular school subjects did not permit of debating work that required a great amount of time, and current event work was substituted.

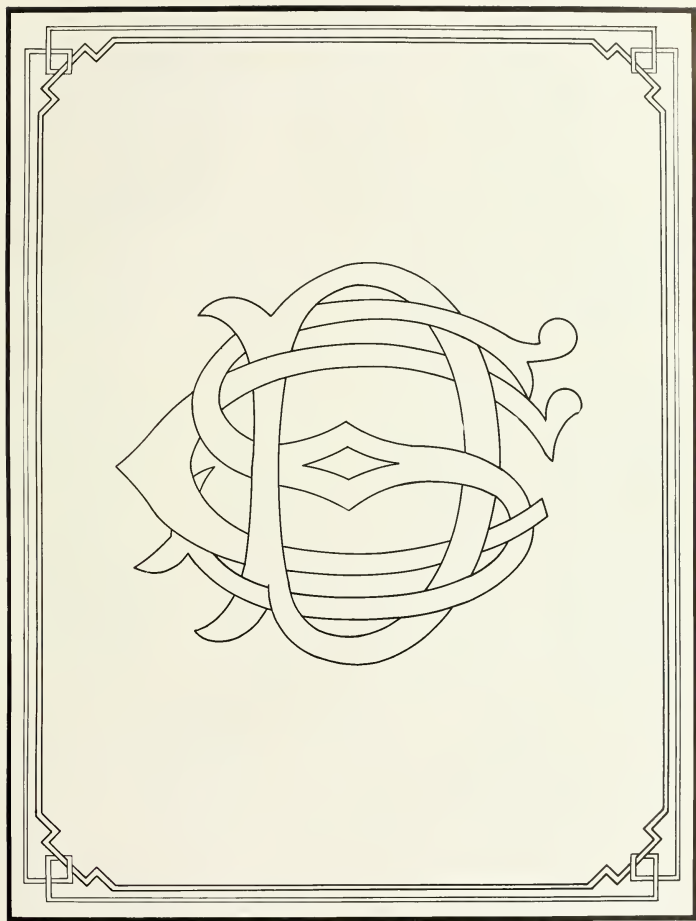
As ever before the Forum has been foremost in the promoting of fraternal and social affairs. The feeling of comradeship is prevalent among Forum men.

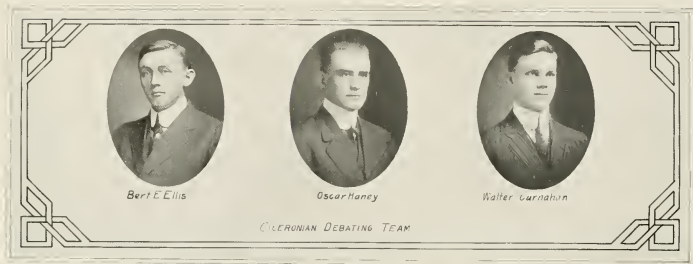
The first social event of the year was the Christmas dance, given by the graduate members at Indianapolis. It was a splendid affair and served to bring together again the old members of the society. The members present were: Mackell, Senour, Pike, Spencer, Thompson, Nugent, Wright, Asher, McCormick, Burget, Thompson, Wood, Moss, Scudder, Pierce, Smith, Henry and Webb. During the winter a little dancing party was given by the active members at the Elks Club, Terre Haute, Indiana, for the out-of-town fellows and guests.

With the arrival of several old members in the spring the Forum House, at 719 Chestnut street, was again filled. The seal was placed upon the wall, and all Forum men bidden to make the house their headquarters. The men making their home here are Fowler, Rightsell, Johnson, Warren, Senour, Hoffman, Morrill and Mackell.

The close of the year was marked by the ninth annual banquet and dance which was given at the Elks Club on Monday evening, June 9. The following active members were present: Alfred C. Senour, James F. Mackell, George Burget, Raymond M. Rightsell, Lee Harshmann, Casper Crim, Robert Hoffman, Andrew Merker, Ralph Johnson, Thomas Johnston, Russell Warren, Charles Fowler, Emmet Riardon, and Homer Wright.

President W. W. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Rettger, Prof. Frederick Mutterer, Prof. F. S. Bogardus, and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Westphal served as chaperones. Mr. Mackell, acting as toastmaster, toasts were given by Prof. Bogardus, of the faculty; S. C. Morrill, of the Alumni, and Mr. Senour, of the active membership. After the banquet the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. The guests included members of the Forum Alumni, members of the faculty of I. S. N. S., representatives from the two other societies of the school, and lady friends.





## Ciceronians

1905

THE Ciceronian Debating Society was organized in the spring term of 1905. Its chief purpose, as its name suggests, has been to further the art of debating and public speaking in the Indiana State Normal School. With a determination to accomplish this, it has exerted itself to such an extent that out of five inter-society debates, four victories have been labeled "Ciceronian." With its active membership limited to twelve, the society gives, in the course of a year, a training to each of its members of the value of which is inestimable. The constitution has recently been amended so that special members may be elected. These men undergo a thorough training in preparation to fill vacancies when active members leave school.

The old members who entered school last fall were Messrs. Brinton, Haney, Wilson, Smith and Thompson. New men have been taken into the society at various times during the year. The membership for the entire year—active, lay and special—includes these men: Brinton, Haney, Wilson, Thompson, Smith, Ellis, Elder, Shaw, Shanks, McCullough, Pruitt, Carnahan, Paul, Brumbaugh Weathers, Vermillion, Buckles, Meyer and Koch. An effort has always been made to secure choice men, and consequently many of the strongest men to leave this school have been Ciceronians.

The quality of the work done this year has been very high. Important problems of the day have furnished the questions for debate, and every man has been broadened by their discussion. Of course not the smallest feature of the work was the inter-society debate on the proposition, "Resolved, That the several states should readjust their systems of taxation so as to exempt all personal property and improvements on land." The Ciceronians defended the negative and won the unanimous decision of the judges.

The society will end its year's work with a reunion of Ciceronians and a big banquet at the Terre Haute House, June 7. It seems that after a year so rich in mental food, a little physical food will not be out of order.





Bert L. Ellis



Oscar Haney



Walter Jarnahan



Francis G. McLaughlin



Ralph H. Smith



Harry C. Elder



T. V. Pugh



Benjamin P. Thompson



Otha Shaw



Ellis C. Shanks



Noble W. Isen



Charles E. Paul



Loyd S. Brumbaugh



Griford H. Buckles



E. Everett Myers



John H. Koch



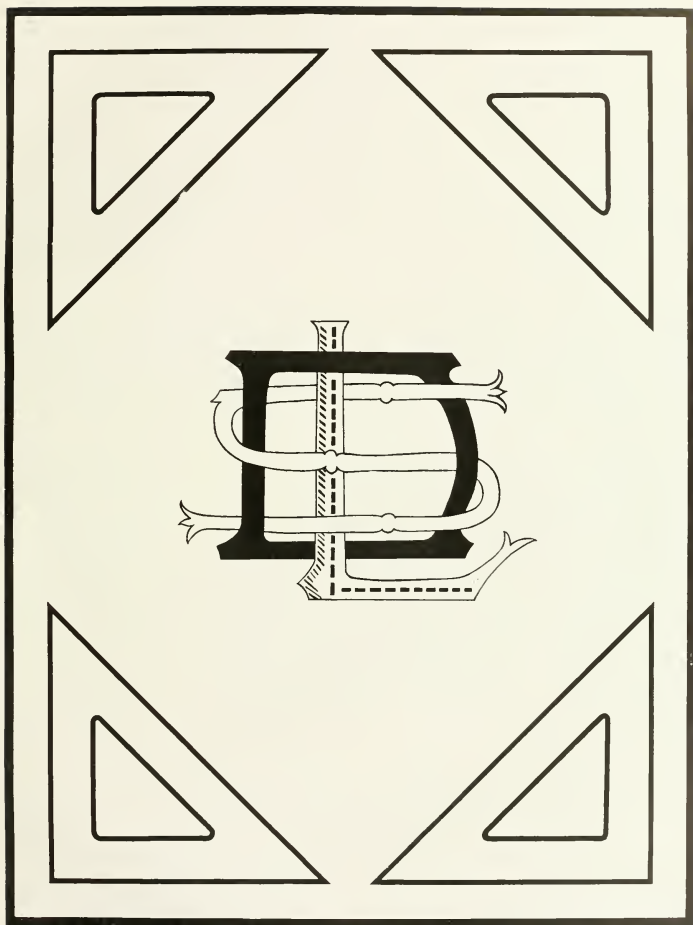
Lee V. Brinton



Cecil W. Weathers

CICERONIANS.





## Daedalian Literary Society

WHEN the Daedalian Literary Society was organized in 1906, the charter members naturally supposed that the good effects, which were sure to follow, would increase from year to year, but none was there with such vivid imagination as to foresee the excellent spirit of fellowship and brotherhood that has been such an evident characteristic in the society during the past year of 1912-'13. Indeed, when the fall term opened, few of the present members realized the vast amount of benefit to be received during the school year that lay before them.

It has been the aim of the society during its entire career to demand of all its members thoroughness and accuracy in work, punctuality in attendance, and gentlemanly conduct at all times. These characteristics have been realized during the year to a marked degree, for our boys have not only been thorough in their school work, making good at all times, but have been the first on the ground with any and all worthy organizations, which tend toward a larger and better school. Their punctuality is evidenced by the fact that they are always found on the front seats at all games, debates, student social affairs, and recitations, and never has their gentlemanly conduct been questioned except on the "rooters' bench" when the general effervescence of enthusiasm and noise is a particular characteristic of every Daedalian. This, however, is generally excused by good authorities.

With such pleasant and successful work, as it has been our lot to experience, it is no wonder that nothing has dispirited us. We have no occasion to find fault with anything. True, we lost in the Inter-Society debate, but did we not prove ourselves cheerful losers, and did our boys not redeem themselves by winning a unanimous decision over a team representing a school never before defeated by our debating teams.

The work of the past year is finished. The time spent is forever past, but the pleasant memories of the year, gathered from old I. S. N. and its student organizations, will cling to every Daedalian as long as good times, tempered by long assignments, are characteristic of the Indiana State Normal School.



# DAEDALIAN LITERARY SOCIETY



Everett E. Johnson



Harvey F. Stock



E. H. Hemmer



W. W. Wright



Raymond S. Herce



James Johnson



H. F. Childress



Carl M. Miller



O. H. Strickland



H. L. Johnson



John M. Eddy



Ralph C. Shields



Frank Paddock



Clarence Clayton



Lloyd H. Whelan



J. W. Van Cleave



Leslie A. Childress



John D. Brandon



Fred Shannon



H. S. Mitchell

# Der Deutsche Verein

1906

UNTER den literarischen Vereinen unsrer Normalschule befindet sich einer, der sich ruehmen kann, dass er sich in seiner Wirksamkeit ganz einer fremden Sprache widmet. Dieser Verein, der acht Jahre lang unter dem Namen "Der Deutsche Verein" sein Ansehen aufrecht erhalten hat, wird wohl von Seiten mancher Studenten schief angesehen, und sein Tun und Treiben als geheimnisvoll und seltsam gehalten. Aber so scheint er hoffentlich nur denen, die sich noch keine Kenntniss der schoenen deutschen Sprache erworben haben, denn der Verein ist wirklich nur ein Hilfsmittel, den Gebrauch dieser Sprache zu foerdern und zu erleichtern.

Der Deutsche Verein wurde in Herbst, 1906, gegrueundet. Am 26. den September jenes Jahres versammelten sich alle jungen Maenner, die sich fuer die Sache interessierten, und Herr E. Fischer, der Vorsitzende der Sitzung, wurde zum ersten Praesidenten erwacht. Den Herren Weng und Hildebrandt wurde die Ehre, die Verfassung vorzuschlagen, und diese Herren vollfuehrten den Auftrag in so geschickter Weise, dass man nur unbedeutende Veraenderungen zu machen brauchte, ehe ihr Vorschlag angenommen wurde und heute steht noch die Verfassung wie vor aech Jahren.

Der Verein hat verschiedene Zwecke. Er soll die deutschen Studenten und Alle, die sich fuer das Deutsche interessieren, einander naecher bringen; die Interesse an der Arbeit des deutschen Departments foerdern und Alle, die in diesem Department taetig sind, zu neuem Eifer anspornen, einen besseren Gebrauch der deutschen Umgangesprache zu ermoeglichen.

Bald nach der Organization wurden auch Damen als Mitglieder zugelassen. Warum das geschah, ist durch die Berichte nicht ausfindig zu machen; wohl aber, weil die Herren wie ihr Stammvater Adam nicht ohne das andere Geschlecht fertig werden konnten. Bald bestand die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder aus Damen und so ist es seither geblieben. Jahre lang haben sie alle Aemter besetzt aber, da sie ja jetzt auch das Civilstimmrecht verlangen, erwachten sie im Fruehjahrquartal zwei Herren zum Vorstand, um so zu neben, was sie fuer sich selber erwarten.

Im Herbst, 1912, wurde der Verein durch das unermuedliche Streben Fraeulein Welte's in den Lauf gebracht. Das Programm fuer jede Sitzung wurde so eingerichtet, dass alle Mitglieder teilnehmen konnten. Obwohl eine kleine Anzahl der Mitglieder sich durch andere Anziehungskraefte von den den Versammlungen fern halten liessen, blieb doch die Mehrzahl tren und arbeitete ruestig weiter. Nach den Anstrengungen des Quartals gestatteten sie sich zu Ende des Termins den Genuss eines Kaffeeklatsches, bei welchem es sehr nach Weihnachten duftete.

Im Winter—und auch im Fruehjahrstermin schritt die Arbeit ruestig weiter. Da Herr Professor Mutterer verlangt, dass alle Studenten des Departments sich eine gruendliche Kenntniss der deutschen Geographie aneignen, so hat der Verein sich seit Neujahr bemueht, das Versaemnte wenigstens teilweise nachzuholen und mit dieser Absicht verfertigte das Programmkomitee einen logischen Entwurf der Geographie Deutschlands um die Arbeit zu erleichtern.

DER DEUTSCHE VEREIN



Auch machten die "Deutschen" zwei Ausflüge. Es ging wohl nach amerikanischer Weise aber ein deutscher Geist beseelte die Teilnehmer und deutsche Lieder und Jubelrufe erschallten, dass man die enge Stadt verlassen konnte und die Wiesen und Wälder alle freundlichst einluden sich an ihrer Schoenheit zu erfreuen.

Nun wird der Verein bald alle Taetigkeit einstellen, um sie im kommenden Herbst zu erneuern. Die Mitglieder, die promovieren, werden vermisst werden. Wir sind sicher, dass sie die Ekre des Vereins aufrecht halten werden, wenn sie in die Weite Welt hinausgehen, um ihr Glueck zu suchen. Einige fruheren Mitglieder haben bereits ihren Wert als Lehrer bewiesen. Herr E. Fischer, der erste Praesident, ist gegenwaertig Austauschprofessor an der Oberrealschule in Berlin; Herr B. Schoekel ist Hilfsprofessor in dem Department der Geographie auf der Chicagier Universitaet; Herry J. Eddy ist als Lehrer in den Philippinen Taetig; und wenn wir von andern fruheren Mitgliedern benachrichtigt waeren, wuerden wir gewiss manches erfahren, worueber wir alle stolz sein koennten.

Die Zukunft des Vereins liegt nun in den Haenden der jetzigen Mitglieder und anderen, die im deutschen Department tetig sind. Moege die Zukunft eine starke Mitgliederzahl bringen. Moege sie den Eifer aller anspornen, den Wirkungskreis des Vereins weit zu vergroessern, so dass unser Alma Mater sich dessen Einfluss und Wirksamkeit ruehmen kann.





# SOCIETIES



## OFFICERS WOMAN'S LEAGUE



MAY ZINCK

ZELPHA BURKETT

MARY DAY

SARA KING

## Woman's League

THE Woman's League has had a very successful year. The officers and leaders have worked toward lifting the social standard and strengthening the spirit of unity among the girls. There have been eleven active chapters during the year. The officers of the league are: Zelpha Burkett, president; Mary Day, vice-president; Sara King, treasurer; May Zinck, secretary. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected at the next meeting of the executive board.

The different chapters and their leaders are:

Omega .....	Edna Wallace
Athleta .....	Mamie Asperger
Pi Zeta .....	Amy Stirling
Mu Zeta .....	May Zinck
Myosotis .....	Minnie Rollings
Llamarada .....	Mary Day
Gamma .....	Mary Carrithers
Alpha .....	Lucile Armsrtong
Epsilon Delta .....	Erma Georg
Psi Theta .....	Ella Inglis
Kappa .....	Geneva Smock

The social calendar for the year follows: November 22, a tea. The Kappa, Gamma, Epsilon Delta, Myosotis, and Omega Chapters were hostesses.

December 13. A Christmas party. The Psi Theta, Llamarada, Athleta, Alpha and Mu Zeta Chapters were hostesses.

February 12, a musicale by Mrs. Clippinger.



*"Together Unto The End."*

# Omega

1900

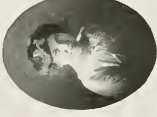
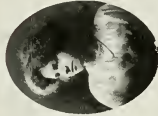
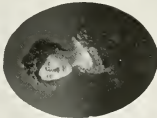
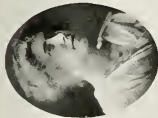
THE Omega Section is one of the two oldest, and at present the largest section in the Woman's League. It was organized in the fall of 1900 with Miss Harriet Paynter as leader. For a long time the State Normal School had felt the need of an organized social life. The plan of organizing a woman's league, such as other schools had, took strong hold upon the minds of the senior girls, some of the women members of the faculty, and a few of the wives of some of the faculty members. There was a meeting of those interested in the movement and the result was the organization of the league with Miss Caroline Norton, of Indianapolis, as president. It was planned that the girls should get members for the league and organize themselves into sections. The sections were limited to twenty members. Miss Norton invited a number of senior girls to form a section. The Omega Section was the first filled and it consisted of eighteen seniors and two juniors—Miss Lula Reyman and Miss Harriet Paynter. Miss Norton, who was also a member of the Omega Section, presided at the meeting. From a large list of Greek names they chose the name "Omega." The section was very active in its first year, but at the end of that year all the girls left school. In 1907 the section was reorganized with more vigor and strength than ever. Since then it has grown until its members are found in all parts of the state. It now closes a very active year with Miss Edna Wallace as leader. There are in the section six graduating seniors, the Misses Rosalie Mitchell, Edna Wallace, Mayme Brown, Edna Loyd, Mary Flaherty, and Cora Nugent. There are many members who will be in school next year, and this promises a bright future.

The active members of the section are:

Edna Wallace.  
Lena Hanley.  
Mary Flaherty.  
Mayme Brown.  
Gwendolyn Volkers.  
Hazel Fisher.  
Helena Freitag.  
Mary Richards.  
Hila Lewis.  
Meta Glavecke.  
Rosalie Mitchell.  
Lucile Donovan.  
Alma Shively.

Ellen Davis.  
Netta McCampbell.  
Mona Halloran.  
Elizabeth Freudenreich.  
Margaret Ray.  
Rachael Schaffer.  
Daphne Bratton.  
Edna Lloyd.  
Helen Dykes.  
Anne McMahan.  
Cora Nugent.  
Iva McClaren.

The membership believes that the Omega Section will always choose those things which are good and wholesome in the social life and it also maintains the prophecy of Miss Norton back in 1900 that, "The last shall be first."



Margaret Ray  
Diana Hillman  
Helena Freitag

Mary Flaherty  
Hazel Fisher  
Anne Mahon

Mayne Brown  
Elizabeth F. Laddanrich  
Lena Hanley  
Pearl Samuels

Edna Wallace  
Helen Dykes  
Helen Davis

Pauline Mitchell  
Gwendolyn Vickers  
Meta Glawccke  
Netta McCambell

Cora Nugent  
Mildred Flaherty  
Alma Shively  
Rachel Schafer

Edna Lloyd  
Mary Richard  
Margaret Kinyo  
Lucile Donovan



# ALPHA



Hazel Etzold	Hazel Kully	Lucile Armstrong	Dorothy Bowser	Ethel Scudder	Helen Cooper	Maybelle Pack	Nola Noland	Anne O'Connor	Effie Miller	Emilie Zabel
Virginia Foster	Edith Miller	Ruth Price	Mary Ralston	Louise Gillum	Louise Barbour	Clara Siss	Sara King	Leoline Thompson	Margaret Gillam	

## Alpha

1900

THE Alpha Chapter of the Woman's League was founded in September, 1899, by Beth Parker Kidder, now of Alexandria, Louisiana. Miss Anderson, then grammar teacher in the Normal, was impressed with the idea of the Woman's League then so firmly established in the University of Michigan. She enthused the girls of the Normal, and as a result the Alpha Chapter was one of the two first to be founded.

The organizing principle was the promotion of sociability among the girls of the Normal. The school was much smaller then and without the numerous activities of today, so that the social side meant more in a girl's life.

Gradually, however, the scope was widened. The social side meant less while the more mental aspects of life within and without the school became the important factors of chapter life.

The charter members were limited to fifteen, while now the general organization of the league allows a greater number to the chapter. The original members were Mrs. Beth Parker Kidder, Mrs. Helen Layman Dix, Mrs. Edna Crapo Hyneman, Mrs. Katherine Gilkerson Dickens, Mrs. Edna Reagan Lybrand, Mrs. Sally Dickinson Craig, Mrs. Bertha Blything Watkins, Mrs. Charlotte Ostrander Wagner, Miss Addah McWilliams, Miss Blanche Tyrrel, Miss Zayada Seovell, Miss Alice Wood, Winifred Muir, Cecil White, and Miss Anne Keating.

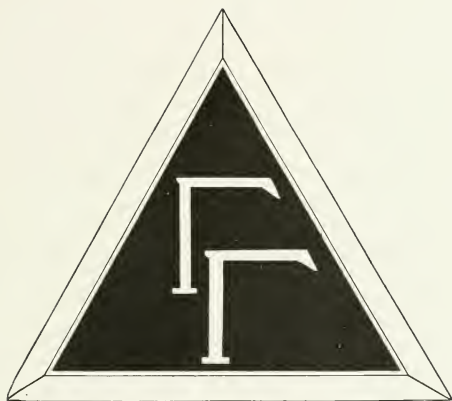
The former idea of the Woman's League made for a closer relationship with the faculty and wives, each chapter having several of the wives as patronesses. The first patronesses of Alpha were Mrs. William Wood Parsons, Mrs. Charles Redway Dryer, and Miss Elizabeth Rose.

In June, 1910, in lieu of the special exercises to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of President Parsons, Alpha held her first homecoming of the alumni. This has become a biennial affair to which all active and Alumni members look forward.

Alpha has at present a strong active chapter and a faithful body of Alumni who are loyal to their Alma Mater.







# Gamma Gamma

1902

Colors, Crimson and White.

Flower, American Beauty Rose.

THE Gamma Gamma Section was founded in the fall of 1902 with the fifteen charter members: Mabel Steeg Lammers, Rose Duenweg Rush, Sarah Hunt, Henrietta Herz Cohen, Anne Bigelow Eisenlohr, Forrest Cunningham Dellinger, Bernice Pierson, Bess Locke, Grace Rhiele Wischmeyer, Georgia and Edith Flood, Fern Casto Eppert, Florence Redifer, Gertrude Pastor Austin, Norma Froeb, Lena Carson King, Mary Walton. Since that time the section has grown to a membership of one hundred and fifty. There are two divisions, the Active and the Alumni.

There is a reunion every three years, which is held during commencement week, and the next one will be in 1914.

Four regular social events are given each year as follows:

First—A luncheon during Thanksgiving.

Second—Matinee dance in February.

Third—Annual dance in April.

Fourth—Boat ride during commencement week.

The "Actives" have a social meeting once a month, and at the last meeting of the term, the Alumni are invited, at which some unusual "stunt" is pulled off.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS

President—Mary Carrithers.

Vice-President—Hilda Hathaway.

Gertrude Kearns.

Margaret Worsham.

Ruth Boyer.

Ruth Cohn.

Isa Mullikin.

Elizabeth McNutt.

Helen Briggs.

Lena Campbell.

Anna Myer.

Lou Aiken.

Secretary—Louise Dailey.

Treasurer—Nadine Reed.

Mary Mahaffie.

Elsie Krueger.

Eleanor Bauer.

Lela Ogle.

Mabel Hopkins.

Catherine Staff.

Josephine Dunihue.

Emma Ross.

Betty Hamilton.

# GAMMA GAMMA



Josephine Dunham  
Lena Campbell

Anna Meyer  
Elizabeth McNutt  
Margaret Worham

Lea Aiken  
Ruth Cohn  
Mary Mahaffie

Lola Ogle  
Emma Ross  
Mabel Hopkins

Hilda Hathaway  
Mary C. Pitters  
Eleanor Bauer

Nadine Reed  
Kaiser  
Catherine Stull

Ruth Boyer  
Helen Briggs



H. A. SCHTZLER

# LLAMARADA



Edna Bell

May Cline  
Loella Palmer

O. Brown  
Ernestine Baltz

Edna Burbidge  
T. Taylor  
Esther Soules

May Day  
Wolverton  
Amelia Peters

Edna Peyton  
Lora Duguid

Ella Hayward  
Edna Huss

## Llamarada

IN the Fall Term of 1904, some of the girls who had graduated from the June, '04, class of the Terre Haute High School, now known as the Wiley High School, joined together and decided to form a club. This was done and not long after the Woman's League invited them to get some more girls and become a chapter of the league. They decided to do so, and chose several girls then in school, enough to make fifteen, the number then required to become a chapter of the league. The Llamarada Sorority was the result. The chapter was named by Mr. Wisely.

The first leader was Mrs. Chas. Montgomery, then Miss Frances Snyder, of Lafayette. The society started out well, it seems, and has always continued a strong and lively section of the league. The society retained its fifteen original members until the Spring Term, '05, when three new members were admitted.

Of the fifteen charter members, eleven are married, one is a practicing physician in Portland, Oregon, and the other three are the pursuing their chosen profession. Of the three girls who were admitted in the Spring Term of the first year, one is married, one is still teaching and the other has passed into the Great Beyond. This member is the only one, of the great number of girls who have belonged to this sorority, to leave us.

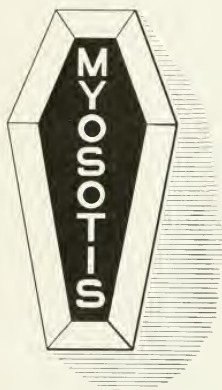
The charter members were the Misses Lora Love, Maybelle Carter, Irene Ransdelle, Irma Parr, Orella Fiddler, Grace Cassidy, Anna Forbes, Jennie Thomas, Hannah Keister, Frances Snyder, Edna Peyton, Lena Hodges, Lena Admire, Lora Evans and Blanche Dick-erhoff. The three admitted that same year were the Misses Leotine Snyder, Emma Admire and Margie Bicking.

The years that have followed have been very successful, each one it seems being better than the one before. The section has steadily grown and is now one of the strongest in the league, and is the sixth oldest section of the Indiana State Normal School.

The Llamaradas have a constitution and by-laws which are strictly adhered to. They have a set form of initiation which is very beautiful. Their standards are more for scholarship than social prominence.

At the beginning of the Fall Term, '12, only three Llamarada girls entered school, but they were faithful members and with the help of city girls they were able to organize and build up the section. The year has been a very enjoyable one for the girls. During the last three terms sixteen new girls have taken the pledge of Llamaradism and at the present time there are twenty active members in school.





# Myosotis

Established 1900

## UNDERGRADUATES

### CLASS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

Hazel Binford

Gladys Lutz

Minnie Rollings

### CLASS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN

Esther Neukom, C. C.

Helen Sale, C. C.

Sadie Drake

Nelle Waller, C. C.

### CLASS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN

Bertha Krietenstein

Rosa Schmitz

Lena Failing

### CLASS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN

Marie Miller

## MEMBERS IN THE CITY

Norma Failing

Cecil Black

Coradel Wade

Fern Garen

Mary McBeth

Kathryn Groh



# MYOSOTIS



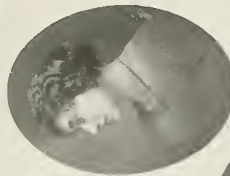
Gladys Lutz  
Esther Neukom



Hazel Binford



Minnie Rollings  
Marie Miller



Bertha Krietemeyer  
Rosa Schmitt



Lena Faling



Nellie Waller  
Helen Sale



## Mu Zeta

THE chapter, under the leadership of May Zinck, has just added another pleasant and profitable year to its history. At the beginning of the fall term, May Zinck, Ollie Dix, Gladys Rippetoe, and Hope Tharpe returned to school to champion the Mu Zeta cause, and after a season of delightful rush parties the Misses Ruby Curry, Elsa Finlay, Ruth Costlow, Clara Applegate, and Edith Provines were added to the membership of the chapter. Several social events occurred during the term.

At the opening of the winter term our number was lessened by the withdrawal of Miss Tharpe from school. At this time our constitution was revised and amended very materially and a new pledge was added to the initiation ceremony. Following another season of delightful parties we welcomed into our membership the Misses Mary Adams, Mary Grigsby, Madeline White and Lucia St. Clair. During this term we were entertained at afternoon parties at the homes of the Misses Zinck, Applegate, Costlow, Provines, and Rippetoe.

On the evening of February 15, the chapter enjoyed a theater party at the Grand, followed by refreshments at the Rose.

On Saturday evening, March 1, the members entertained their men friends at an indoor picnic at the home of Madeline White. A delicious picnic luncheon was served, to which all did justice. The features of the evening were games, contests, charades, and dancing. The members and guests present were the Misses Zinck, Dix, Costlow, Finlay, Curry, Grigsby, Adams, White, Applegate, Provines, and Messrs. Sakel, Houghland, Cunningham, Hazard, Swanigan, Carpenter, Baldwin, Newman, Reece, and Hyndman. Mr. and Mrs. Westphal were the chaperones.

At the close of the term Mary Grigsby and Mary Adams left us to accept positions. Miss Grigsby is teaching in the Bedford schools and Miss Adams in Panama.

Two of our old members, Elizabeth Standiford and Virgie DeWeese, returned to school for the spring term, and have added much to the spirit of the chapter.

The Mu Zetas were hostesses for a four course dinner at Root's tea room Saturday evening, April 5. The table was beautifully decorated and pink carnations were given as favors. The guests were Emmu Barnes and Mrs. Byrn. Miss Barnes and Mrs. Byrn took the pledge on the evening of April 24.

One of the leading social events of this term was a party at the home of Lucia St. Claire, on May 3. The evening was devoted to the enjoyment of music, progressive games, a most unique program and delicious refreshments. The members and guests who enjoyed the evening together were the Misses Zinck, Dix, Rippetoe, Costlow, Curry, DeWeese, Standiford, Provines, Applegate, Finlay, White, Barnes, Way, St. Clair, Mrs. Byrn, and Messrs. Clunie, Applegate, Stork, St. Clair, Sigler, VanCleave, Sakel, Hyndman, Reece, Swango, Houghland, Henmer, Wier, Goodwin, and Byrn.

On the afternoon of May 24, the members entertained their men friends at the annual Mu Zeta picnic in Forest Park. The day was ideal for games, boating, and an out-door supper, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed.

# MU ZETA



Ruby Curry  
Ruth Galloway

Ollie Dix

Lucia St. Clair  
Eman Barnes  
Virginia D. Weiss

Dorothy Eym  
Edith Provines

Maw Zinck

Gladys Rippetoe  
Elsie Finley

Cara Applegate  
Elizabeth Standford  
Maddie White



# PI ZETA



Matt Eiden	Leo Swisher	Fay Fitzgerald	Ether W. Schner	Harold B. Neal	Annita Kipple
Edyth Diden	Lorenz B. Wright	Amy Stirling	Maria G. Gabe	Gladys D. Dight	Dapha Fitzgerald
	Lorenz B. Davis	Louise Harris	Lena VanCleave	Ruth Harris	

## Πi Zeta

1907

PERHAPS no friendships are so binding as those of a company of school friends bound together by the ties of school associations. The Pi Zeta Sorority, organized in 1907, has promoted the staunchest of friendships and the small circle is gradually widening.

With the opening of the fall term of 1912, there were but six members, who entered school, the Misses Hazel Neal, Louise Harris, Leo Swisher, Annitta Klipple, Amy Stirling and Larene B. Davis. It was not long, however, till new members were added to the list, and plans were laid for active work. These plans were carried out so successfully that an unusually jolly year has been spent. The members who have been added, include the Misses Gladys Delph, Faye and Dalpha Fitzgerald, Leone Wright, Lena VanCleave, Anne Litell, Elsie Atkinson, Edith Dillon and Esther Wuchner. Misses Ariel Anderson, Marie Grose, Matt Baldon, Ruth Harris, Verna Hixenbaugh and Glenn Goben, former Pi Zetas, re-entered for the spring term.

The officers are as follows: Amy Stirling, leader; Larene B. Davis, secretary, and Annitta Klipple, treasurer. The social calendar for the year has been a full one, and some of the red-letter days are as follows:

October 1—Wiener Roast.

October 7—Luncheon.

October 10—Theater Party.

October 19—Picnic.

November 4—Fudge Party.

November 23—Thanksgiving Spread.

December 20—Luncheon.

January 1—New Year's Resolution Party.

January 11—Chafing Dish Party.

January 24—Initiation Party, after which the entire section attended the Normal-DePauw basket ball game.

February 12—Progressive Luncheon.

March 14—Study (?) Party.

March 29—Tramp Through the Flooded Districts.

April 11—Initiation Party.

May 10—Spread.

May 17—Supper at Collett Park.

May 24—Dance.

June 11—"Farewell."

The dance which was held on May 24th, took place at the Elks Club, and was a decided success. The dainty programs were hand-made, and the decorations in blue and gold were simple and attractive. Pink roses and tiny Pi Zeta pemaants were the favors. Among the guests were the Misses Zelpha Burkett, Helen Dykes, Earnestine Balfe, Marguerite Ray, Marie Grant, Ruth Partlow, Blanche Neal, Ethel Johnson, Madge Nigatlinger and Messrs. Burget, Wethers, Henry, Williams, Michael, Davis, Swanagan, Jenkins Taylor Melton, Fowler, Wright, Haney, Mosby, Reed, Hudson, Shanks, Ling, Brinton, Dobbs, Johnson, and Phillips. The chaperones were Prof. Victor C. Miller and Miss Bailey.

The graduate members are Misses Hazel B. Neal and Louise Harris. It is expected that several of the members will be on hand next year to carry on the work of the sorority, and Uncle Sam will lend his U. S. mail system to keep the rest of them in touch with each other and with the local chapter.

## Psi Theta

THE Psi Thetas began the fall term with the following eight members, Blanche Johnson, Ella Inglis, Florence Peck, Madge O'Haver, Helen Pfeifer, Esther Norris, Iva Trout and Margaret Underwood, with Esther Norris as leader. Beulah Boewin, Reine Keefer, Eunice Peck and Elsie Veit were initiated into the sorority at the home of Miss Madge O'Haver. Two social affairs were held during the term, one a party at the home of Helen Pfeifer, at which Miss Ruby Martin, of Tangier, was an out-of-town guest; the other a Christmas dinner at Herz tea room, covers being laid for twelve. The regular Saturday afternoon meetings were held throughout the term. Three of the members, Florence and Eunice Peck and Beulah Boewin, left school at the close of the fall term.

At the beginning of the winter term, Ella Inglis was elected leader. The girls were entertained during the first of the term at the home of Miss Elsie Veit. Twelve members and three guests were present. A winter picnic was enjoyed January 25th at the home of Miss Blanche Johnson. The main feature of the term was a Valentine party at the home of Miss Nell Fleisher. The house was appropriately decorated with hearts and flowers. The evening was spent in making valentines for the members present, after which a two course luncheon was served.

Among the former members to return at the opening of the spring term were Faun McKamey, Val Patten, Nell Glover, Vina Seister, Estelle Spitz, Carrie and Ruth Siefer, Misses Etta Rusher and Edith Reiner were admitted into the sorority. A flower hunt, east of town, was enjoyed by the girls early in the spring. May 17th the annual May breakfast was held at Collett Park.

The members now in school are: Ella Inglis, Martha Foster, Nell Glover, Madge O'Haver, Elsie Veit, Blanche Johnson, Edith Reiner, Etta Rusher, Esther Norris, Estelle Spitz, Iva Trout, Carrie and Ruth Siefer, Vina Seister, Faun McKamey, and Val Patten.

## Athleta

THE Athletas have enjoyed a very pleasant year. Several "rush" parties have been given and our annual dance given at the Phoenix Club in February was a very successful affair. At this time many of our old girls were back and a small reunion was held.

Our last party was given at the home of Esther Price. The house was beautifully decorated with wild flowers and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. The guests were the Misses Bond, Blanche Smick, Margaret Kisner, Gertrude Leonard, Ruth Sprinkle and Gladys Weaver. The members present were Helen McKeever, Esther Ray, Anne DeHority, Margaret Black, Alberta Harstine, Marie Rucker, Jesse Andrews, Helen Dick, Bertha Miller, Bernice Canine, Audrey Ross, Sarah Daniel, and Helen and Esther Price.

Eleanor Crosse, of Vincennes, was visiting us a few weeks ago, and a very pleasant time was spent during her stay.

Sorrow came to us this winter in the death of Edith Trotter, one of our dearest and most active members.

The members in school at present are: Helen Dick, Esther Price, Mamie Asperger, Edith Brunker, Helen McKeever, Beulah Smith, Anne DeHority, Bernice Canine, Audrey Ross, Bertha Miller, Esther Ray, Sarah Daniels and Margaret Black.

## Epsilon Delta

THE Epsilon Deltas, who were in school at the beginning of the Fall Term were the Misses June Manor, Anna Cox, Erma Georg, Margaret Jones, Ethel Parker and Inez Kelley and Mrs. Eula McEwan. During the year, the Misses Zola Clotz, Edna Taggart, Edna Bell, Hazel Tillman, Hazel Easton, and Helen Crosser became members.

Mrs. Eula McEwan, who has been doing college work here for three years, at the beginning of the winter term, went to Bloomington, where she will finish her work in August.

The spring term brought back the Misses Margaret Crosser, Iva Inman, Lois Milleson, and Effie Smith.

Those of the chapter who will graduate in June are Edna Bell, Anna Cox, Ethel Parker, Hazel Tillman, and Margaret Crosser. Miss Edna Bell will teach next year in the Hammond schools.

The social gatherings have been unusually pleasant this year. On Saturday afternoon, April 3, the girls met at the home of Erma Georg to make I. S. N. pennants; and again, on April 10, Edna Taggart and Zola Clotz were hostesses at their home, in North Sixth street; on April 17, Hazel Tillman and Hazel Easton gave a pleasant evening long to be remembered by the chapter. A musical program was the chief feature.

At their pleasant home in Brazil, the Misses Margaret and Helen Crosser were pleasing hostesses on Saturday afternoon and evening, April 24. The fortunate guests were: Anna Cox, Erma Georg, Iva Inman, Margaret Jones, Zola Clotz, Edna Taggart, Hazel Tillman and Effie Smith. A splendid dinner was enjoyed in the evening.

A picnic is looked forward to in the future.





# EPSILON DELTA



Anna Cox  
Margaret Gossar

Edna Ball

Erma Georg  
Edna T. Sargent  
Hazel Easton

Helen Gossar  
Margaret Jones  
Hazel Tillman

Effie Smith  
Lois Milkson

Iva Inman

Ethel Parker  
Zola Close

## St. Thomas Aquinas Club

August Ringemann.

Margaret Hager.

Inez Kelly.	Katherine Walsh.	Anna Cunningham.	Rose Schmitz.
Mary Flaherty.	Ada Welte.	Nellie O'Connell.	G. Remy Bierly.
Teresa Meyers.	Anna Meyers.	Elizabeth Freudenreich.	Anna McMahan.

Eleanor Bauer.

Edward L. Tierney.

J. L. Tierney.

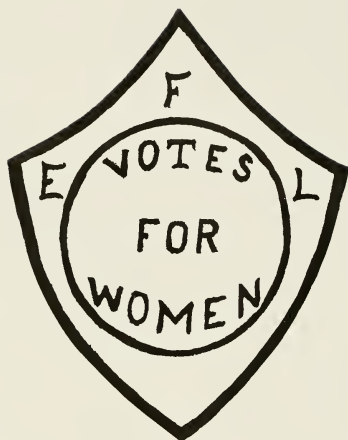
Andrew Mercker.

Leo Clements.

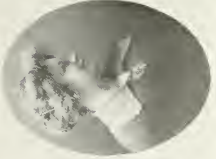
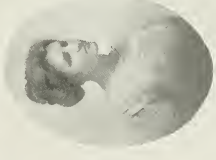
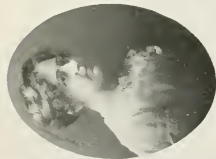
Edward Riehl.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS CLUB





# EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE



Mayme Brown  
Bertha Mattox  
Edna Wallace

Mrs. Anna R. Black  
Mrs. H. W. Byrn  
Eertha Oakley

Louisa Barbour  
Edna Vincburg  
Rosalie Mitchell

Viola Llewellyn  
Winifred Ray  
Cecelia Rubin

Matilda Reifel  
V. Alice Gough  
V. Alice King

## The Equal Suffrage League of the State Normal School

ON Friday noon, December 5, 1912, was organized the largest and most democratic body in the State Normal School—"The Equal Suffrage League of the Indiana State Normal School." The league includes both men and women of the student body and of the faculty, and has a charter membership of over two hundred to begin its work. Four-fifths of the faculty have signed its constitution. The purpose of the organization as set forth in the constitution is the "dissipation of the ignorance and indifference which exists with regard to the equal suffrage movement." Its membership is composed of those "who believe in the necessity, justice and beneficence of extending the suffrage to women."

The officers of the league are: President, Louise Barbour; vice-president, Sara King; secretary, Winifred Ray; treasurer, Mrs. Dorothy Byrn.

These together with not less than twenty leaders constitute the governing body. The league is unique in its governing body, in that the four main officers are elected by ballot from the league as a whole; while the twenty or more leaders are volunteers, who pledged themselves to bring into the league within two weeks of its inception and before its formal organization ten members from within the student body, and to organize similar leagues in their respective places of residence in the state of Indiana; and to act as the president's cabinet in determining the nature and method of the extension work.

The leaders, who constitute the president's cabinet are: Rosalie Mitchell, Mayme Brown, Matilda Reifel, Zoe Winger, Cecilia Rubin, Anna R. Black, Viola Llewellyn, Emma Dean Wright, Winifred Ray, Louise Barbour, Sara King, Alice Cowgill, Edna Wallace, Mrs. Dorothy Byrn, Bertha Coakley, Emalene Always, Catherine Staff, Edna Vineberg, Clara Hill, and Miss Rush.

There are no fixed dues, merely voluntary contributions to defray the expenses of the league in carrying on its educational work, such as literature, badges, buttons, entertainments. Literature and "Votes for Women" buttons have already been distributed amongst the members and on Friday evening, December 12, a little farce entitled, "How the Votes Were Won," by Cicely Hamilton, was presented by the Terre Haute Equal Franchise League in the auditorium of the training school. This was preceded by an able exposition of the subject of "Equal Suffrage," by Miss Louise Peters, of the Terre Haute High School.

During the winter and spring quarters there have been bi-monthly meetings of the league; three of these have been evening meetings, the others mid-day gatherings. At the second evening meeting Professors Rettger, Wisely, Lynch and McBeth gave each an exposition of the reasons for extending the franchise to women; at the third, Miss Bertha Pratt King of the Classical School discussed the same subject, and met arguments against it, and answered questions concerning it. At the mid-day meetings, besides the business side, Mrs. Shryer, Miss Jennie McMullen, Mrs. U. O. Cox and Prof. Chas. M. Curry discussed various phases of the subject.

"Votes for Women" buttons are now worn by over three hundred fifty students; "*The Woman's Journal*" has been placed in the library; and a general spirit of interest and inquiry into the subject has been awakened among the student body, that will yield fruit in an intelligent use of the franchise when it comes to Indiana in 1916!

Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.



## Y. W. C. A.

THE Y. W. C. A. has a sphere to work untouched by any other organization of the school. Its object is to reach out and touch every girl in school and be of help to her in every way possible.

It is the Y. W. girls that meet trains and assist new girls in co-operation with the dean, to find rooms. When the doors open on registration Monday a group of girls wearing Y. W. C. A. badges may be seen working about the dean's office or seeing that new girls know "what to do next." Their work doesn't end there for in the first few weeks of the term the calling committee tries to see every new girl as well as some of the old students.

On Tuesday afternoon in the association rooms, meetings are held, which are full of interest and inspiration. They are conducted by members of the faculty, visitors of interest, or prominent social workers of the city. All girls are welcome, and the Y. W. girls endeavor to make them know that they are interested in having them attend regularly.

The membership this winter has been very good. The Cabinet girls have worked untiringly, together with many other loyal girls, to build up the association. Membership contests have been an effective means of getting members, and the losing side's entertainments have been a source of some good times.

Mission classes, which took up the study of Mormonism under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Schlicher, have been an interesting feature of the year's work.

A Bible Study Committee have arranged Normal Bible Study Classes in the different churches of the city, at which all students were welcome.

The social instincts have not been neglected by the Y. W. Once each term in the association room a reception was given. These were attended by nearly all the student body, and were a means of meeting many new people.

The Cabinet has been entertained, together with the Y. M. Cabinet at two delightful parties. Mr. and Mrs. Wisely made them welcome, together with some members of the faculty, in a royal way. A good time was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. Anna Black, when the members of both Cabinets forgot their official dignity and pulled taffy. This was also effective in helping the two associations to work in co-operation. Several times the two joined forces and had some interesting joint meetings.

The Y. M. and Y. W. have had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Christine Tining of London, the great scientific temperance worker. Under the auspices of the two associations she gave a series of very interesting lectures and chapel talks.

During the time of the great disasters caused by tornado and flood, the Y. W. girls helped in every way they could. They went in groups to the relief stations, and aided the work there, and collected clothes and distributed them as effectively as they were able.

At the mission convention, held in Indianapolis this year, Gladys Rippetoe and Zell Bell represented our association. They reported a very interesting and inspiring time.

Miss Rippetoe, together with Belle Smith and Winifred Ray, will attend the conference at Geneva this summer. No doubt they will have many things of interest to report next fall.

The officers for the coming year will be: Gladys Rippetoe, president; Winifred Ray, vice-president; Erma Georg, treasurer, and Minerva Payton, secretary. Faun McKamey has been appointed corresponding secretary; Margaret Gillum, chairman of the Religious Meetings Committee; Rose Rinehart, chairman of Finance Committee; Zelpha Burkett, chairman of the Social Committee, and Nelle Glover, chairman of the Calling Committee. The other committee chairmen have not been appointed. The association feels that the work next year is in good hands, and expects to see real, effective work done.



# Y. W. C. A. CABINET



ERMA GEORG, Treas.  
HAZEL M. TILLMAN,  
ZELL BELL, Delegate Chairman  
Finance Chairman

AMELIA LOUISE PETERS, Pres.  
GLADYS RIPPE TOE,  
BELL A. SMITH  
Mission Study Chairman

WINIFRED RAY, Vice-Pres.  
FERN HAMBLIN,  
LA RHUE OYLER,  
Chairman of Calling Committee

LOUISE BARBOUR, Cor. Sec.  
ESTHER HARBISON,  
ANNA R. BLACK,  
Secretary  
Bible Study Chairman

# Y. M. C. A. CABINET



RALPH H. SMITH  
JAMES BALDWIN  
E. J. HEMMER

BERT ELLIS  
EDWARD BUCKNER

CARL N. MILLER  
W. W. WRIGHT  
NOBLE WILSON



*Harry Veatch, 1st Tenor.*



*Francis G. McCullough,  
2nd Tenor.*



*Kenneth Mitchell,  
1st Bass.*

## NORMAL QUARTET.



*Carl Miller, 2nd Bass*

# NORMAL BAND MERVIN SWANGO, Director



Tony

Arthur  
Byrn

Marcker  
Allen

Ling  
Foster

I. Bird  
Spear

Elevins  
Vitz

Fred Clements  
Childress

Morgan  
Mitchel

Vernon  
Stockahn

Bird  
Jenkins

French Clements  
Swango, Director

Wathers

# ATHLETICS



"WHACK" WRIGHT

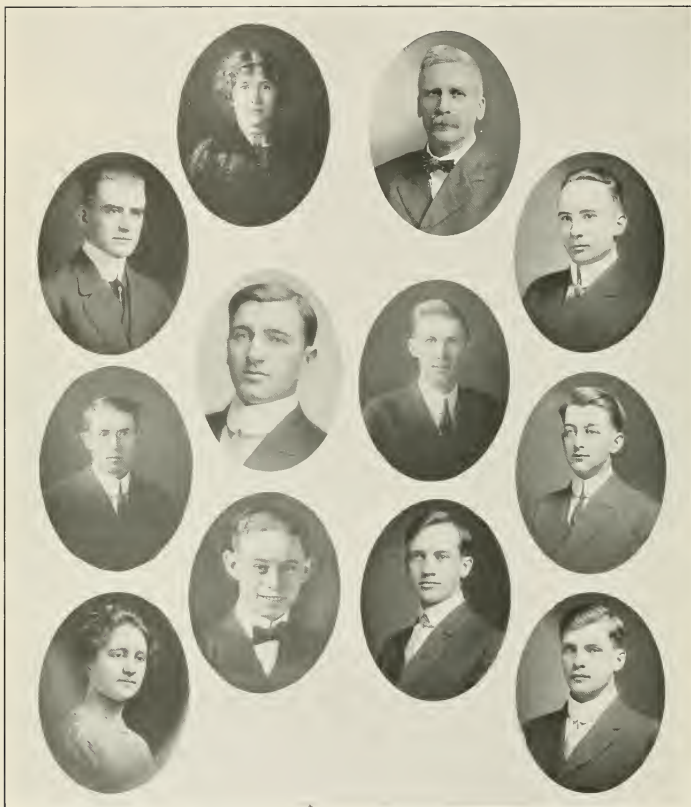
Manager of Basketball Team



"HOME RUN" CLARK

Capt. of Basketball Team and  
Manager of Baseball Team

# ATHLETIC BOARD



HANEY  
BALDWIN  
MISS BURKETT

MISS BAILEY  
CLARK  
WRIGHT

PROF. GILLUM  
BURGET  
HYNDMAN

RIGHTSELL  
MINER  
WILSON

## Athletics

THE close of the year marks the close of an eventful year in athletics for the Indiana State Normal. Successful teams, both in basketball and baseball, have been evolved, and work was begun in the fall term towards building a track and field team for Normal in the course of a year or two.

The first event of the year was the interclass track and field meet held at Parsons Field during the fall term. The men started with a vim and in the final windup the Seniors won

### SENIOR TRACK TEAM



HYNDMAN

CHILDRESS  
WILSON

MINER  
FISHBACK

JOHNSON

the meet over the College Course by a margin of two points, 31 to 33. The joy of the last year men was unbounded and the cider furnished by the losing classes flowed freely at their meeting.

Coach Westphal now issued the call for basketball candidates and began "weeding out" a team. The first game was called on December 6.

Before an enthusiastic crowd of more than five hundred students Normal swamped Merom in a one-sided game. Our team displayed sensational early team work, and the visitors did not have a chance. Score, 35 to 13.

NORMAL BASKETBALL TEAM





The second game, that with Danville Normal College, was another overwhelming victory for our team. From the first few seconds of play the game was all ours. The second half became a monotonous succession of goals for State Normal, and the final score stood 82 to 19.

Accompanied by a car load of rooters the team played next at Greencastle. Our men were greatly handicapped by the unusual floor conditions at DePauw, but had little trouble in taking a victory from them to the tune of 35 to 31.

Showing wonderful ability and splendid team work Normal won her fourth consecutive victory when she defeated the strong Butler five at Indianapolis. The Butler team was at no time a match for the blue and the white and the final score stood 29 to 11, Normal leading.

Our men again downed DePauw in the second game of the season between the two schools. The game was poorly played. It was an off night and we could not hit the basket. At one point of the game we were twelve points behind DePauw, but the fighting spirit of our boys was aroused and they came back strong, winning by a score of 32 to 26.

At Indiana University we met the first defeat of the season. The Indiana team proved too strong for our men, and at the final tap of the gong we were left with the short end of an 11 to 26 score. The game was rough and Unverferth was compelled to stay out of school for some time afterward.

The game with Eastern Illinois was a series of rough tactics, brilliant playing, and fist fights. The changes made because of the illness of Unverferth almost proved disastrous to the team, but swift playing at the last pulled us another victory.

The next game, that with Christian Brothers College, at St. Louis, was a farce as far as basketball goes. The referee being a member of the college team, was blind to all but one side. After three of our men were slugged our team was withdrawn from the floor. This college has anything beaten for unfair treatment that Normal has ever heard of.

A pleasant reaction from this treatment was the reception accorded the team at McKendrie College. There they were treated as men and friends, not as animals. The game that followed was devoid of the angry feeling that prevailed the evening before. The battered condition of the team prevented any work of quality, and we were defeated by a score of 26 to 46.

On the road trip to Hanover Normal lost an exciting game by a close score, the game being in doubt until the final tap of the gong. Score 24 to 30.

The next night Normal came back strong and won easily from Moores Hill with a score of 40 to 22, each man of the team playing a splendid game.

The presentation of the N.'s by President Parsons closed the season. It was the most successful team in the history of the Indiana State Normal, and attracted notice from all over the state. The following men received letters: Captain Clark, Wilson, Stiller, Vermilion, Knauth, Unverferth and Managaer Wright.

Attention was now turned to baseball, and Coach Westphal issued the first call for candidates. Practically all of last year's men came in school some time during the term, and with the addition of the new men, of whom especial mention should be made of Pitcher Crim, a splendid squad of ball-tossers turned out for Normal. Crim was forced to pitch the first game of the season with only two days' practice, and he suffered the remainder of the spring from the severe strain.

With a record-breaking crowd the first game, that with DePauw proved an easy victory for Normal. Calbert, first pitcher for DePauw, was knocked out of the box, and despite

the rally given DePauw by the entrance of Patterson, the final score stood 7 to 3 in favor of Normal. Crim pitched a splendid game and the support of the team could not have been better. The vim of the Normal was increased by the Normal Band, which was out in force. Under the management of Swango this organization has become an asset of the school, especially, in athletics, that should be given more credit than it receives.

The second game of the season was a disappointment. The game with Eastern Illinois was a succession of poor plays and bonehead work. It was an off day, and a strong team to play. The score, 9 to 4, was in favor of Illinois.

### SENIOR BASKETBALL TEAM



HYNDMAN

JOHNSON

WARREN  
FISHBACK

CHILDRESS

WILSON

On May 1 our team again met the Suckers, this time on their own field and again were defeated. Raw work on the part of the umpire was in a great degree to account for the defeat. We drove out eleven hits, while Crim allowed but seven. The score at the end stood 1 to 5 in favor of Illinois.

Our team was now strengthened by the addition of Fortner, an old Normal star, and in the game with Earlham College we came out with a victory.

Earlham had a strong team, but in the final wind-up we had the largest end of a 6 to 2 score.

In the game with Franklin we again met defeat in the most closely contested game of the season. The two teams seemed to be equal in strength and the result could not be determined until the very end. The ninth inning stood 2 to 1 in favor of Franklin.

On the trip to Moores Hill and Hanover we carried off two more victories. They were easily won, that with Hanover resulting in an 8 to 4 score for Normal, and at Moores Hill in a thrilling game we won out by a 3 to 0 score.

Following this came the game with Hanover on our field. In a game of loose ball we won by a score of 9 to 0. Hanover seemed to be unable to connect, and our boys playing excellent ball speedily piled up the score.

During all this time Coach Westphal was working the men in preparation for the I. C. A. L. meet at Richmond. Normal has had no track team for a number of years, and this year it was only intended to make a start. With but little time for coaching and but few experienced men, Normal went to Richmond with the expectation of not winning anything, but we came out with a second place in the running high jump. With but three days' practice Tony won over the men of Indiana colleges who have been working for months. The spirit of the other men should be commended as they were working against the odds of insufficient coaching and lack of practice.

During the last week of school the following men were awarded Xs: Baseball, Captain Musselman, Friedman, Brewer, Knanth, Merker, Bayb, Hogue, Frakes, Crim Fortner, Brown and Manager Clark.

Track Men: Tony, and Manager Rightsell.



BASEBALL TEAM



## Girls' Basketball

**A** LONG with the echoes from the Suffrage Club, "Woman is advancing in the home, in industry, etc., etc., come probably even louder echoes from the gymnasium, "Woman has already advanced in athletics!" At least, the increased interest in women's athletics has given woman a better opportunity than ever before to show her prowess along this line.

### COLLEGE COURSE GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM



FLORENCE FELLA (G) CLARE GOLDMAN (F) INEZ KELLEY (F)  
LOUISE GILLUM (F) ESTHER NEUKOM (G)  
DOROTHY ROBERTS (C)

And so in the girls' gym, and well secured from all masculine eyes, there were staged three of the most exciting and thrilling games ever witnessed. And every one a double-header! The games were inter-class and the teams were given the heartiest support by their classmates.

At the first of the season it was impossible for the wise ones to obtain "dope," if we may borrow that very masculine term. Miss Bailey had taken all available material, a great deal of it most unripe, and developed four well-rounded, hard-fighting, energetic basket-ball teams.

The first game, February 26, was: Seniors vs. Sophomores, College Course vs. Juniors. The Seniors were victorious over the Sophomores with a score of 16 to 8, and the Juniors lost to the College Course by a score of 20 to 8.

The line-up was:

*Seniors.*

*Sophomores.*

Hazel Neal .....	F.....	Gertrude Steepleton
Mary Sheets .....	F.....	Elsie Hudson
Charmian Williams .....	C.....	Blanche Smith
Ethel Scott .....	G.....	Gladys Gray
Edna Bell .....	G.....	Hildegard Maehling

# SENIOR GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM



CHARMIAN WILLIAMS (C)    ETHEL SCOTT (C)    EDNA BELL (G)  
HAZEL NEAL (F), Manager    EDNA WALLACE (F)    MARY SHEETS (F)

*College Course.*

*Juniors.*

Louise Gillum .....	F.....	Hila Lewis
Clare Goldman .....	F.....	Bertha Stevenson
Dorothy Roberts .....	C.....	Annitta Klipple
Florence Fella .....	G.....	Fern Rush
Esther Neukom .....	G.....	Lydia Griffith

By the next Wednesday, March 5, interest was growing. The fans were formulating "dope." In this game the College Course demonstrated the superiority of weight over height, defeating the Seniors by a score of 13 to 8.

The plucky Juniors, not disheartened by their last defeat, set to with a will and defeated the Sophomores with a score of 18 to 10.

The line-up:

*Seniors.*

Edna Wallace ..... F  
 Mary Sheets ..... F  
 Charmian Williams ..... C  
 Edna Bell ..... G  
 Jessie Singleton ..... G  
 Ethel Scott ..... G

*College Course.*

Inez Kelley  
 Clare Goldman  
 Dorothy Roberts  
 Florence Fellah  
 Esther Neukom

## JUNIOR GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM



LYDIA GRIFFITH BERTHA STEPHENSON JEAN HILA LEWIS LENA CAMPBELL ANNITTA KLIPPLE

*Juniors.*

Lena McCampbell ..... F  
 Hila Lewis ..... F  
 Annitta Klipple ..... C  
 Lydia Griffith ..... G  
 Bertha Stevenson ..... G

*Sophomores.*

Gertrude Steepleton  
 Elsie Hudson  
 Blanche Smith  
 Gladys Gray  
 Hildegard Maehling

By the time of the third game, March 12, "dope" was already fixed. College had defeated both Juniors and Seniors, both of whom had in turn defeated the Sophomores. But the capricious little god of chance (hard practice) had long ago made up his mind that the Sophomore team was just the team to defeat the College Course, and they, to use the language of poets, "up and defeated them" by a score of 14 to 5.

The Seniors defeated the Juniors as easily as they had outplayed the Sophomores, with a score of 15 to 7.

Line-up:

*Seniors.*

Hazel Neal	F	Lena McCampbell
Edna Wallace	F	Hila Lewis
Charman Williams	C	Annitta Klipple
Ethel Scott	G	Hazel Showalter
Edna Bell	G	Lydia Griffith

*Juniors.*

## SOPHOMORE GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM



ELSIE HUDSON      GLADYS GRAY      GERTRUDE STEEPLETON  
HILSTEGARD MAEHLING      BLANCHE SMITH

*College Course.*

Louise Gillum .....	F.....	Gertrude Steepleton
Inez Kelley .....	F.....	Elsie Hudson
Dorothy Roberts .....	C.....	Blanche Smith
Esther Xenkom .....	G.....	Gladys Gray

*Sophomores.*

And so the basket-ball season ended, a season resplendent with brilliant plays and fine enthusiasm. The Seniors and College Course tied for the championship. It will be played off at some future date.

As a mark of appreciation of her excellent and untiring work, the girls of the teams presented Miss Bailey with a white sweater coat.

Long live girls' athletics!



## NORMAL HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM



WESTPHAL, Coach      MANDEVILLE, Captain      BOLTON, Sub      FISHBACK, Manager  
 BERNHEIMER, Center      REINKING, Sub.      BARTHOLOMEW, Sub.  
    GILLUM, Forward      SULGER, Guard      HAYMAN, Forward

### RECORD

Normal H. S.	24	Alummi	30
Normal H. S.	17	Marshall H. S.	13
Normal H. S.	25	Garfield H. S.	20
Normal H. S.	44	Casey H. S.	18
Normal H. S.	30	Garfield H. S.	15
Normal H. S.	23	Clayton H. S.	18
Normal H. S.	26	Greencastle H. S.	15
Normal H. S.	18	Cory H. S.	17
Normal H. S.	15	Wiley H. S.	27
Normal H. S.	21	Evansville H. S.	23



GOOD NIGHT











